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In Parts of Bosnia, No Letup in 'Cleansing'

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

GASINCI, Croatia — Ismet Hrustanovic had an inkling something was going on in his backyard. The engineer's puppy started yelping. Twigs and leaves crunched under the heavy feet of men in boots.

Next, a fusillade exploded into his two-story house. One bullet passed through his nose, into his eye socket and out near his ear. Another, bored into his wife's ankle. Several more punched holes in the wall near his 10-year-old son. A final blast killed the puppy.

This was how Mr. Hrustanovic, a Muslim, spent Jan. 31 — hunkered down with a bleeding face while his wife writhed in pain in their modest house in the Serbian-held Banja Luka region of Bosnia. Last Wednesday, they were

evacuated from the region by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

By the time they abandoned their home in the village of Mrkonjic, a Serbian family had already occupied the first floor.

Despite progress toward peace in Bosnia, "ethnic cleansing" continues throughout the 70 percent of the country controlled by Serbs. In recent weeks, it has risen again in the northwestern Bosnian region of Banja Luka, the site of some of the fiercest cleansing by Serbian forces when Bosnia's war began in 1992.

According to United Nations estimates, there are about 1 million people in the Banja Luka region, including 50,000 Muslims and about 27,000 Croats. When the war began, as many as 250,000 Muslims lived in the region.

Interviews in this refugee camp in eastern Croatia with UN officials and with Muslim and Croatian victims of Serbian oppression indicate that, regardless of international condemnation, the Serbs' efforts to drive out minority groups continue unabated. Serbian guarantees that if peace comes to Bosnia the more than 1 million refugees forced from their homes will be assured a safe return appear increasingly hollow, officials from the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said.

In recent weeks, UN officials in the Banja Luka region, the site of the biggest Serb-held city and the only airport in the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serbian Republic, have reported a marked increase in rapes of Muslim and Croatian women, unsolved and uninvestigated murders and beatings of minorities, drive-by

shootings, dynamiting of houses, looting and mutilations, according to Johan Bjallerstedt, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' chief protection officer for Yugoslavia and its former republics.

Last week in Seher, a Banja Luka suburb, a Croatian woman was grabbed from the street in broad daylight and raped by a gang of Serbian men, Mr. Bjallerstedt said. Several days earlier, he said, an elderly Croatian woman was attacked in the city center by an assailant who cut off her ears and poked out her eyes.

"We are seeing a pattern of atrocities, and it is getting worse," he said. "Our only solution in this case is to move people out of the area. Hundreds of people's lives are at stake."

Adina, 19, said she was raped on March 8 by

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EU Ministers Offer Take-It-or-Leave-It Voting Plan to U.K.

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

IOANNINA, Greece — In a final bid to end the European Union's paralyzing dispute over power-sharing and keep the bloc's expansion plans on track, EU foreign ministers on Sunday offered Britain a take-it-or-leave-it compromise on voting rights that contained few of the concessions sought by London.

Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd told his colleagues the offer was reasonable but he offered no assurances of being able to sell the deal to Prime Minister John Major by a Tuesday deadline, EU sources said. The compromise, which is critical to the Union's ability to govern effectively as it grows in size, does not include any guarantee to preserve Britain's voting power in the Union, as the vociferously anti-European wing of Britain's ruling Conservative Party has demanded.

"We have to consider ourselves very soberly whether it goes far enough," Mr. Hurd told the BBC.

Failure to resolve the voting dispute would delay the EU membership of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Austria, now scheduled for Jan. 1, 1995, and plunge the existing 12 members into a paralyzing debate over the bloc's governing structures.

If there is not a solution with this offer, said Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, "the community is in an absolute crisis."

The compromise left Britain isolated. Spain, which had supported London in the dispute, warmly endorsed the deal.

Finland's foreign minister, Heikki Haavisto, warned Mr. Hurd that Britain would bear "a heavy responsibility if enlargement is delayed by six months or a year."

The dispute over voting rights and Macedonia dominated a meeting that was supposed to have focused on developing a common EU foreign policy. The outcome indicated that European integration remained as much as ever a

hostage to the political pressures of its most recalcitrant members.

"The whole Union has been embarrassed and frustrated by the delays over the enlargement process," said Dick Spring, the Irish foreign minister.

The voting compromise put forward by Theodore Pangalos, Greece's European affairs minister, was a classic EU fudge, satisfying almost no one but vague enough to allow everyone to interpret it in the best light. Mr. Delors called it at once "ambiguous" and "ingenious."

With the addition of the four new members, the plan would increase the minority needed to block EU legislation to 27 votes (three large states or two large ones and two or three small ones) from the current 23 votes (two large and one small country). On issues where a minority of 23 to 26 votes was opposed, the Union would delay a decision for a "reasonable" period and seek a compromise.

Countries like France, Belgium and the Netherlands wanted to specify a delay of no more than three months to prevent the Union's decision-making capacity from seizing up, but all agreed that a "reasonable" delay could not be indefinite, as Britain had sought. "Absolutely not," said Niels Helveg Petersen, the Danish foreign minister.

"If people set out to obstruct, that would not be in the spirit of compromise," Mr. Spring said. If a delay goes on too long, he said, any member state could move to terminate the delay by enlisting the support of seven of the 12 EU members, and then vote down the obstructing minority.

But such power plays, though legally possible, are political dynamite in the Union and have never been attempted.

Mr. Delors reserved judgment on the plan, which needs the approval of the European Commission when it meets on Tuesday. He said he wanted to be sure the declaration was not

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CLASH IN SOUTH AFRICA — A soldier holding a man on the ground during a violent episode Sunday near Durban. Meanwhile, the campaign arrived in Sharpeville. Page 4.

Will Appetite for Success Cause Hunger in China?

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

YITIAOSHAN, China — The frenetic economic boom and natural forces are shrinking the country's farmland at an alarming rate, scientists and government officials say. As a result, Chinese and Western scientists are raising new questions about the country's ability to feed itself in the future.

In the central and eastern provinces, China's breadbasket for three millennia, farmers are abandoning the land to chase prosperity in big cities and towns.

There, tens of thousands of new factories have opened under the economic reforms of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader.

In southern and coastal areas, provincial governments and local entrepreneurs, all racing to get rich, are paving over agricultural land for freeways and factories, plus shopping centers, golf courses and villas for the new millionaires.

Here in the arid northwest, deserts are encroaching, and erosion is ripping away topsoil on millions of acres that once were fertile.

In this dusty frontier town in Gansu Province, where tens of thousands of peasants pushed back dunes and tumbledweed to build a county seat in the 1970s, the battle to reclaim and hold on to fertile land represents the largest part of work and expenditure.

One day in February, a sandy gale was howling off the Tengger Desert and raking the man-made defenses of tree lines and hedges to protect precious topsoil near the mud-brick settlements around Yitiaoshan, whose name means "a row of mountains."

Huge aqueducts, dry until planting season, arched across the mountainous terrain to the Yellow River, whose spring flood will render this barren landscape a verdant plain of productive agriculture.

It is a plain of victory in a way that is being lost. The gains here are being dwarfed by losses elsewhere and by the unrelenting pressure of China's population growth.

A Princeton University scholar, Perry Link, observed last year that a 10 percent reduction in China's rice harvest of 190 million tons in 1990 could not have been covered by the 12 million tons of surplus rice on the international market that year.

It has been 30 years since 20 million to 40 million Chinese died in what may have been the greatest famine in history, induced by agricultural policies of Mao Zedong.

China today is hardly facing famine. The country recorded a bumper grain harvest in 1993. But bumper crops will have to grow ever larger, as arable land declines, to feed the swelling population.

The remarkable achievements of Chinese agriculture, one of the great successes of the Communists, stand on an ever-weakening foundation of natural resources.

Scientists say the pressure on rural China's intricate tapestry of rice paddy landscapes and wheat field terraces has increased enormously since the Communist takeover in 1949. Since then, the population has doubled to 1.2 billion, and since the late 1950s the amount of arable

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Chinese Rely on Ultimate Penalty: Death

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The sign outside reads "Beijing Supreme People's Court Project 86." But the innocuous name masks its real purpose. Behind the brick-and-barbed-wire walls lies the execution ground for those condemned to die in Beijing.

Prisoners are driven up the sandy path to this isolated compound on a thorn-covered hill overlooking the capital. Under the open sky, the prisoners, arms tied behind their backs, their legs in shackles, kneel on the black earth. At the signal, a paramilitary soldier fires a single rifle shot. It is usually to the back of the head. The prisoner topples into the dirt. Death is almost always immediate.

Sometimes, the corpses are put into a waiting ambulance to be taken to a hospital where organs are removed for transplant. Often, the organs are removed without previous consent of the prisoner, according to former prisoner witnesses and human-rights groups.

In some cases, the prisoner's family is even billed for the bullet — the equivalent of about 6 cents. "If you don't pay, they won't give you the ashes," said one former detainee.

The world's most populous country also has the largest death-row population. In 1992, China, which accounts for 22 percent of humanity, executed at least 1,079 prisoners, representing 63 percent of the world's executions, according to Amnesty International.

Last year, the number of executions rose to 1,411, according to Amnesty — an average of nearly four executions a day. Because China keeps the total secret, rights groups estimate that the true figure is much higher.

China's increasing reliance on the death penalty reflects societal turmoil. Amid economic success, corruption is at a record high. Even though the crime rate is far below that of the United States, it has been growing fast.

Police foot patrols are in place in major cities, like Beijing and Shanghai, for the first time in years. Violent crime was up 17.5 percent in the first 10 months of last year.

While the attention to rights practices is increasing in the debate linking human-rights improvements to Washington's granting of low-tariff trade status, pressure by international human-rights groups to limit China's use of capital punishment is not likely to change things.

Authorities have especially turned to capital punishment for economic crimes that do not involve violence, according to rights groups. In other countries, similar crimes would be punished by imprisonment.

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India Rebuffs New U.S. Move To Cap Nuclear Arms Arsenal

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A new attempt by the United States to prevent a nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan has been rebuffed by India, which responded to initial discussion of the American proposals by saying that it would not accept the capping of its arsenal in a reciprocal deal with Pakistan.

After meetings with Robin Raphel, the assistant secretary of state for South Asia, senior officials said India opposed any agreement to halt production or deployment of nuclear weapons if the agreement was limited to India and Pakistan.

The officials said India favored steps to limit and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons, but only if the major nuclear powers, including the United States, undertook to accept similar restraints.

They also warned that India would oppose another element in the American effort to freeze the nuclear arsenals of India and Pakistan, a possible deal with Pakistan under

which the United States would deliver F-16 jet fighters in return for Pakistan's acceptance of a verifiable ban on further production of nuclear weapons.

Administration officials have said that as part of the bid to cap the two nations' nuclear arsenals they might ask Congress to approve an exception to a United States arms embargo on Pakistan that would allow the delivery of 36 of more than 70 F-16s that Pakistan ordered before the arms embargo took effect in 1990.

In return, Pakistan would have to accept international inspection of its nuclear plants, including monitoring to insure that no nuclear materials were being diverted for use in nuclear weapons.

Foreign Minister Krishnan Srinivasan of India was said to have told Ms. Raphel that "any accretion of Pakistan's offensive military capability would escalate tensions in the region and seriously affect India's security environment."

White House Tried to Affect S&L Probe

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior White House official inquired last month about removing a prominent Republican hired by Resolution Trust Corp. to investigate claims arising from the failure of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, according to sources familiar with the discussions.

The sources said two senior White House officials, George Stephanopoulos and Harold Ickes, were alarmed and outraged when they discovered in late February that Resolution Trust, an independent regulatory agency, had hired Jay B. Stephens to handle possible civil suits growing out of the savings and loan failure.

Mr. Stephens severely criticized the Clinton

administration after he was fired as U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia in March 1993. The White House apparently dropped the subject of reversing the hiring of Mr. Stephens after being told by the deputy Treasury secretary, Roger C. Altman, and the Treasury chief of

Representative Jim Leach can't produce alleged tape of phone conversation. Page 3.

In a statement, Mr. Cutler said it was "perfectly natural" that White House officials would be "surprised" by the appointment of Mr. Stephens. He said he did not know all the facts because Robert B. Fiske Jr., the White House special counsel, had asked the White House not to interview the witnesses while he was conducting his investigation.

"What I do know is that Mr. Stephens was an outspoken political opponent of the president," Mr. Cutler said, "and it was perfectly natural

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Larry King, CNN's Kingmaker, Live and Suspended for Posterity

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The distinction between the historical and the trivial has no place in Washington. If you're really big, nothing about you is too small. Thus the green suspenders with blue border that Larry King wore on the night of the great NAFTA debate are now museologically secure, safely a part of national patrimony.

The invitation to last week's lunch at Planet Hollywood was quaintly reverential: "You are cordially invited to Larry King's presentation of the telephone he used for his first radio show and suspenders he wore when moderating the Al Gore-Ross Perot debate to Planet Hollywood's collection of movie, television and

sports memorabilia." (The whereabouts of the garters that held up FDR's socks at Yalta, by contrast, is unknown.)

Suspended animation is how you might describe King's journalistic style. And the television host, who is really the maître d' of national politics (and seats only the best tables) is not guilty of false modesty.

"Clinton told me the night of the NAFTA vote, 'I owe you big time,'" King confides in a voice that carries through Duke Zeibert's restaurant, where we are at his usual table, spread with the usual bagels, butter substitute and lox. "I told the president, 'All I did was ask questions.'"

He is less hunched over than I expected him to be. On his show, the hunch denotes solidarity

with his guests, and an attitude of confidentiality. And a kind of ordinariness, which is King's schtick.

Larry King has no aspiration to Edward R. Murrowhood. His idols are Red Barber, Arthur Godfrey and Bob and Ray. He has mastered the art of being small. I am a microphone, he seems to say.

"I never use the word 'I' in interviews," he says. "I am your interlocutor." He does only ask questions, and they are not especially taxing ones. And yet he has wound up in the kingmaking role, pleasing his guests, exasperating journalists everywhere.

As the dust jacket of his latest book, "On the Line: The New Road to the White House," modestly asks: "What was a baseball-loving

guy from Brooklyn doing smack in the middle of a dizzying three-way race for this country's highest office?"

The previous book by King, who was born Lawrence Harvey Zeiger 60 years ago, was called "When You're From Brooklyn Everything Else Is Tokyo." This Brooklyn conceit really should be retired. Kids from Brooklyn have been running the world for years. And what's he got against Tokyo?

"You know what's lost now?" he asks, ruefully. "Innocence." He is not referring to Brooklyn, where innocence no doubt still reigns. He is talking about the tyranny of the camera and its assault on the imagination.

I, too, sometimes feel assaulted. I will admit that I came to lunch with King in a mood that

professors of journalism would call adversarial. He is the resort area of American journalism, the media's Palm Springs, where politicians and other figures of controversy or celebrity can go to unwind, kick back and reflect on what a wacky and wonderful trip it has been. He is a master of verbal amenities.

King doesn't consider himself a journalist, which is just as well since he flourishes in an age of nonjournalistic journalism. Thus politicians, or mock politicians, like Hugh Downs, the first lady's brother, who is running for the Senate in Florida, angle to announce their candidacies on King's show. Ross Perot wants to come back on and have another nervous break-

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Kiosk

Balladur to Review Minimum Wage Plan

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, saying his conservative coalition gained a vote of confidence Sunday in local elections, hinted that he might modify a controversial plan to lower the minimum wage for young people.

Mr. Balladur conceded that the law allowing employers to pay workers under 25 less than the minimum wage on short-term training contracts "is seen as displaying a lack of attention for the young."

He said he would try to open a dialogue in the next few days to deal with "an appeal from the young," recently expressed in large and sometimes violent demonstrations. (Page 2)



ITALIANS VOTE — Mino Martinazzoli, leader of the Popular Party, voting in Italy's election in Brescia. Page 2.

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Q & A: Ex-Leader Says Chile Looks to 'Potential of Asia'

Many Latin American countries are joining East Asian nations on the rapid economic growth track. At a recent meeting in Kuala Lumpur of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, Patricio Aylwin, who stepped down this month after a four-year term as president of Chile, discussed prospects for economic integration in the Pacific and Western Hemisphere with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Why is Chile growing faster than most other Latin American countries?

A. Chile started opening its economy before the other countries of Latin America. We have consensus between the government, business community and workers on the need for such a policy. We have a dynamic and youthful entrepreneurial class. We also have political stability.

Q. However, we must not become complacent or inward-looking. We know that other Latin American countries are following similar open market policies. Some of them have greater potential than ours because of their rich natural resources and larger domestic markets.

Q. Your policy sounds a bit like the East Asian formula for growth and expansion. Is Chile looking westward across the Pacific for future trade and investment?

A. Historically, although Chile faces the Pacific, its trade was concentrated on the American continent and Europe. Asia was largely unknown and there was hardly any economic interchange. In recent years, however, we have discovered the potential of Asia.

Q. Today we have one third of our trade with Europe, one third with the Americas and one third with Asia. That is why Chile, along with Mexico, recently joined the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum.

Q. As Chile and other Latin American economies grow, won't they become a competitive threat to East Asia?

A. We have very different natural resources. Essentially our economies are complementary, not competitive. So both sides of the Pacific will benefit from an increasingly free flow of trade and investment.

Q. Latin America has a plethora of free trade areas, customs unions and other economic arrangements linking different countries of the region. Is it possible to harmonize them so that a powerful Latin American economic bloc emerges?

A. That is the great challenge for Latin America. It will take time. The idea of a region-wide agreement runs into the reality of different national economies at different levels of development.

Q. Nonetheless, there is today a greater similarity between the economic and political regimes of Latin American countries than there was before. The formation of the Latin American Integration Association with the participation of Mexico and all South American nations has been a very important development in the process of linking regional economies.

Q. Other groupings are also moving toward the same objective. It is like a fabric being knitted in different parts. Eventually it will become one piece.

Q. Will Latin America become the southern tier of the North American Free Trade Area between Canada, the United States and Mexico?

A. No one wants to be a tail end of NAFTA. What we hope is that the economic integration of Latin America will make it a complementary partner.

Q. Chile wants a bilateral free trade agreement with the United States in the context of open regionalism. We do not think that our integration into the Americas should prevent us increasing our links with Asia, or Europe if possible.

Q. Isn't NAFTA a protectionist grouping?

A. We know that there are dangerous neo-protectionist trends in industrialized nations. However, I see no sign that NAFTA is a closed bloc. It was not designed to exclude other nations.

Q. Chile already has a bilateral free trade agreement with Mexico. We are aiming for a similar arrangement with the United States in the next couple of years, and then with Canada.

Balladur to Meet Youths To Review Wage Plan

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France, claiming a vote of confidence in local elections, hinted Sunday that he may back down on a controversial law cutting wages for young people in job training.

Speaking on television after polls closed, Mr. Balladur conceded that the law allowing employers to pay workers under 25 less than the minimum wage on short-term training contracts was "seen as displaying a lack of attention for the young."

"So it is my responsibility and my duty as head of government, responsible for social and national cohesion, to respond to what is an appeal from the young," he said.

Hundreds of thousands of high school and university students have held sometimes violent demonstrations in the last three weeks to demand the scrapping of the law, which many feel devalued and insulted them.

Mr. Balladur, a conservative, stopped short of saying he would withdraw the law or suspend its application, as the newspaper *Le Monde* reported he was considering. He said he would open a dialogue with young people in the next few days to look for possible solutions.

The second round of national elections failed to produce the expected swing to the right despite the center-right coalition's strong showing in the March 20 first round with 44.7 percent.

The coalition captured only one of metropolitan France's 95 administrative departments from leftist parties, the central Creuse district, and lost one, the Dordogne in the southwest. It also lost the Indian Ocean island of Reunion to the left.

As a result, the rightist coalition will still control 75 of the 95 metropolitan departments and the left, 20.

The opposition Socialists, swept from power in last year's general election, staged a minor recovery March 20, winning 28.7 percent of the votes.

Some 58 percent of the 14 million eligible voters cast ballots Sunday to elect members of local councils in the 1,372 districts where there was no outright winner in the first round.

Some commentators said election success would strengthen Mr. Balladur's hand in his confrontation with the students. Others said it could allow him to back down without losing face.



FAR FROM HOME — A protester flashing a victory sign as policemen in Mannheim, Germany, removed him from a banned rally, called by the Kurdish Workers Party to mourn two women who fatally burned themselves to protest German arms sale to Turkey.

Synagogue Arson Casts Pall on Passover

BONN — Lübeck's tiny Jewish community of 27 began Passover celebrations on Sunday as commentators criticized a far-right leader who said Germany's Jewish leader was to blame for racial hatred.

The police and shocked residents of the northern port, after an overnight vigil, stood guard at the city's fire-bombed synagogue, target of the first arson attack on a synagogue in Germany since the days of the Third Reich.

German newspapers urged the government to act against Franz Schönhuber, leader of the far-right Republican Party, who said Ignatz Bubis, head of the Central Council of Jews, was inciting hatred by accusing rightist parties of being the "spiritual arsonists" behind the Lübeck attack early Friday.

"Schönhuber has again taken off his mask and shown his true face," said the local newspaper *Lübecker Nachrichten*. "Now the time really is ripe for the protection of our democracy to act. We can't master the far-right terror by tackling a few isolated militant neo-Nazi groups."

Thousands of Germans held vigils and marched through rainy streets on Saturday to protest the fire-bombing of the synagogue. A meeting room and a stairway were destroyed by fire, but six occupants, including the synagogue's cantor, a Nazi Holocaust survivor, escaped.

The attack left Germany's 40,000 Jews — compared with 530,000 before the Nazi era — and especially Lübeck's tiny Jewish community, fearful of the future.

A spokesman for the federal prosecutor said no progress had been made in tracking down the attackers.

In Lübeck on Saturday, protesters observed a five-minute silence. The synagogue was lit with rows of candles and strewn with flowers. In Berlin, Heidelberg and other German cities, hundreds demonstrated against fascism.

In Berlin, home to Germany's largest number of Jews, some 1,000 protesters marched silently on Saturday.

"I've lived in Berlin for the last 25 years, but I won't be staying much longer," said Sarah

Avacov, 62, a Romanian Jew who survived the Holocaust. "It's happening again."

■ 1953 Uprising Toll Grows

More than 125 people — far more than previously estimated — were killed when Soviet tanks crushed a workers' revolt in East Berlin in 1953, Reuters reported from Bonn, quoting a German newspaper on Sunday.

The death count from the June 17 uprising by East German construction workers, which presaged an anti-Communist uprising in Hungary in 1956, had been covered up by the Communists but was put at not more than 50.

The newspaper *Welt am Sonntag* said that 48 people were now known to have been executed when East German authorities and their Soviet backers clamped down on dissent after the revolt.

The paper said Manfred Kittlaus, head of the Bonn office investigating crime by the East German officials, had also come across evidence that more than 120 people died trying to escape from East Germany by crossing the Baltic Sea.

Watershed in Italy? Some Aren't So Sure

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Italians began voting Sunday in a two-day national ballot widely depicted by politicians and commentators, pundits and headline-writers as a watershed between the old and the new, indeed, as the dawn of a new republic.

As she voted in Rome on Sunday morning, Luciana Vagnetti was not so sure.

"There is a saying that, in Italy, everything should change so that nothing will change," the historical researcher said, quoting the most-quoted aphorism from "The Leopard," a popular 1958 novel by Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa.

If that kind of skepticism suffused the voting, so, too, did a sense that, having chased away their corrupt but predictable political old guard, Italians are not quite sure what will replace it.

"For the first time, I don't know, in advance what the result will be," said Maria Antonietta Destro, a left-leaning high school teacher, evoking the memory of elections that since 1948 have produced 52 Christian Democrat-led coalitions and 52 oppositions led by the Communists and their spiritual heirs.

This time, though, the Christian Democrats are not even on the ballot.

Their name has changed to the Popular Party, their support has crashed because of the corruption scandal and voters are facing a novel choice between fragile alliances that could put former Communists or rightist insurgents in power.

"It will be enough for me just to get rid of the old system that robbed us for all that time," said Sergio Caporilli, an office cleaner after he cast his ballot in the Roma Uno district of the city center.

choosing a leftist candidate, Luigi Spaventa, over Silvio Berlusconi, the media magnate who has in a few short months become the leading standard-bearer of the right.

Nationally, Mr. Berlusconi is in alliance with a neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, and a northern separatist, Umberto Bossi. On the left, a former Communist leader, Achille Occhetto, leads an alliance called the "progressives" while a third and smaller centrist grouping has been formed on the ramp of the Christian Democrats.

The last opinion surveys more than two weeks ago gave Mr. Berlusconi's rightist alliance a slight edge over Mr. Occhetto's leftists, but suggested no one would emerge with a clear majority. This meant

the country, far from breaking new ground, could find itself again in the familiar and protracted holding-pattern of coalition-building among its new leaders.

Some 48 million voters over the age of 18 were eligible to vote Sunday and Monday for the 630 seats in the lower house — the Chamber of Deputies — while 41 million over 25 were permitted to vote for the 315 upper house seats in the Senate.

They were voting under new, unwieldy and untested laws that apportion three-quarters of the seats according to an American-style majority system and the remaining quarter under Italy's traditional proportional representation.

A New Balloting System Begins

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — As Italians began two days of voting on Sunday to elect a new Parliament, they used a complicated new procedure originally intended to end Italy's system of choosing political parties, rather than individual candidates.

In part at least, the new electoral law allows Italians for the first time to choose from among candidates named on the ballot.

Up for grabs are all 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house, where the party or parties that win a majority of the vote will have the right to pick the prime minister.

Also at stake are all 315 seats in the Senate. The campaign has come down to a fight between a leftist alliance led by Achille Occhetto, leader of the Democratic Party of the Left, and a rightist alliance led by the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi.

The new voting system, which was enacted last year by the departing Parliament, was prompted by the involvement of the political parties in the wave of corruption scandals that has swept Italy, and was intended to foster clarity of choice and limit the old fragmentation of the political landscape.

At the same time, it was supposed to make individual candidates answerable to their constituents, while curbing the power of party bosses. Under the old system, the bosses were not required to run for office in one-on-one contests, but were

assured seats in the legislature that were allotted according to the electoral strength of their parties.

Fearful of losing power, however, the party leaders in the old legislature pushed through what is, in fact, a hybrid electoral system. Under its rules, three-fourths of the seats in each house of Parliament — 475 in the Chamber and 232 in the Senate — will be decided by the choice of a candidate on the ballot.

One-fourth of the seats — 155 in the Chamber and 83 in the Senate — will continue to be apportioned to candidates named by the parties according to each party's share of the vote.

Thus, each voter has three ballots to fill out in the voting booth. One, to choose a candidate for the Chamber, and the candidate with the most votes will win. The second, to pick one of 15 political parties to determine which share of the proportionally allotted 155 Chamber seats each party will get. Only parties with 4 percent of the vote or more will be eligible for additional seats.

The third ballot will serve to pick a candidate for the Senate, and as in voting for the Chamber, the candidate with the most votes will win. The 83 proportionally allotted Senate seats will be divided among the political parties under a complex formula according to their showing in the direct vote.

■ A 2-Day Vote for Passover

The general election is being held over two days to allow Orthodox Jews to vote while still observing the Passover festival, Reuters reported from Rome.

WORLD BRIEFS

Algeria Opens Line to Banned Party

ALGIERS (AP) — President Lamine Zeroual plans to include the banned Islamic Salvation Front in a dialogue started last week to try to extract the nation from a cycle of violence, a moderate fundamentalist party said Sunday.

Leaders of the Hamas party made the statement after meeting with the president as part of the dialogue. "The chief of state affirmed that the dialogue will include Salvation Front leaders," Hamas said.

It was the first clear statement that talks started last Wednesday with various political parties would include the Salvation Front, most of whose leaders are jailed or in exile. Mr. Zeroual had only hinted that the outlawed party would take part.

For Mexican Gunman, a Pacifist Act

TUJANA, Mexico (NYT) — The man accused of killing the heir apparent to the Mexican presidency said he had planned for years to shoot a political figure to publicize his pacifist views and draw attention to certain unidentified groups, a lawyer who attended his interrogation said.

The confessed gunman, Mario Aburto Martinez, refused to characterize the groups or to say whether he was working with anyone when he assassinated Luis Donaldo Colosio at a campaign rally on Wednesday, said the lawyer, José Luis Pérez Canchola.

"His clear intention was to hurt the candidate in order to get media attention and express his pacifist ideas and to share some information about armed groups that work in several states around the country," Mr. Pérez said, summarizing Mr. Aburto's statements on the night of the killing.

Japan Coalition Wins Voting Test

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan's governing coalition won a narrow victory Sunday in central Japan in a closely watched regional election. The coalition candidate, Masanori Tamamoto, 48, defeated his nearest rival by less than 10,000 votes in a runoff for a new governor for Ishikawa Prefecture. With 99 percent of the votes counted, Mr. Tamamoto, a former deputy governor, won 283,993 votes against 278,863 for the Liberal Democratic Party candidate Hiroshi Ishikawa, and 47,624 for a Communist Party candidate, election officials said.

The vote was seen as a key barometer of whether or not Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's right-govern coalition could resist electoral attacks by the Liberal Democrats, who were ousted by Mr. Hosokawa and his coalition after 38 years in power.

Ciller Party Leads in Turkish Voting

ANKARA (Reuters) — Early results in Turkey's nationwide municipal elections showed Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's True Path Party in the lead, with the pro-Islamic Welfare Party in second place.

The True Path Party had won 26.2 percent of the vote for local councils across the country with about 2 percent of results in, followed by the Welfare Party with about 23 percent, state television said. The main opposition Motherland Party was next with nearly 22 percent, pushing the Social Democrat Populist Party, the junior coalition partner, into fourth place with 10.4 percent.

U.S. Cites Gains in Israeli-PLO Pact

WASHINGTON (WP) — The advance guard of what could eventually become an 8,000-man Palestinian police force could begin moving into parts of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho within a week, according to a senior American official.

In addition, the official said, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization are close to agreement on creating a separate group of Palestinian police — probably numbering about 200 — who would patrol jointly with Israeli military forces in the West Bank town of Hebron. At least 29 Palestinians were massacred in Hebron by an extremist Jewish settler on Feb. 25.

Israeli officials who returned to Jerusalem for the Passover holidays expressed optimism that full-scale negotiations on carrying out the Gaza-Jericho accord would resume in Cairo on Tuesday. But PLO negotiators were more cautious.

Cambodia Protests Refugee Action

PHNOM PENH (AP) — The Cambodian foreign minister, Prince Norodom Sirivudh, on Sunday strongly protested Thailand's "forced repatriation" of Cambodian refugees fleeing fighting in the northwest.

The Thai military continued sending the 25,000 Cambodians back over the border into Khmer Rouge-held territory, but was encountering resistance from some refugees who did not want to go, according to traders at the border. Phnom Penh had asked Bangkok to allow free access to the International Committee for the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to determine if the refugees wanted to return to areas controlled by the Cambodian government.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Burma Tries to Woo More Tourists

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Burma has extended the length of its tourist visas to four weeks from two to try to attract more tourists, Burmese radio reported. The broadcast, monitored by the BBC, said the visa extension became effective March 14. At the same time, the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism increased the minimum amount of currency to be spent by each tourist to \$300 from \$200, the broadcast said.

In another change, Burma will allow locally owned private banks to operate foreign exchange services starting next month. The official exchange rate for Burma's kyat currency is six per U.S. dollar, but the black market rate is between 100 and 110 kyat per dollar, according to one Thai businessman who recently visited Rangoon.

German citizens can now obtain a two-year multiple visit visa to the United Arab Emirates instead of the usual two-month visas issued by the country, officials in Abu Dhabi said.

The Lessing Tower of Pisa may be straightening up, but Italian restoration officials are worried the monument's facade is beginning to crumble. A 30-centimeter (12-inch) chunk of the tower's facade broke off Sunday, and experts said rain, wind and pollution were all taking a toll on the facade, whose restoration has been largely neglected since scientists began a project to straighten the tower three years ago.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Serbia.
TUESDAY: Central African Republic, Madagascar, Taiwan.
WEDNESDAY: El Salvador.
THURSDAY: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela.

FRIDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda, Vatican City, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

SATURDAY: Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, France, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Mexico, Monaco, Panama, Spain, Uganda, Vatican City, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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Cyprus	080-90000	Hungary	00-800-0141	Norway	050-1297	UAE	800-11
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THE AMERICAS / A PRODUCTIVE WEEK

Congress Gives Clinton a Boost Education Measure Tops Pre-Recess Action

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — Senate enactment of President Bill Clinton's bill to set national educational goals capped the most productive week for Congress this year, defying predictions the Whitewater affair would stall legislative action or sully the president's initiatives on Capitol Hill.

Even Democrats conceded serious disruptions could occur if the controversy deepened, spilling over into hearings expected later this year in both houses into ethical issues raised by the Arkansas land venture and the president's handling of questions about it.

But so far, Republican attacks on Mr. Clinton's handling of the controversy have only reinforced Democrats' determination to show that Congress is helping the White House do "the business we were sent here to do for the American people," as Mr. Clinton said at his news conference last Thursday.

In the Senate and the House, some Republicans complained that Democrats were just trying to help Mr. Clinton deflect attention from Whitewater problems and tried to apply the brakes, without much success.

A partisan disagreement over ground rules for consideration of a big anti-crime package led House Democrats to put off action on that measure until after Congress returns in mid-April from its two-week spring recess. But the House passed a second major education

bill and potentially far-reaching legislation to tighten lobbying laws. The Senate passed its version of the fiscal 1995 budget, cutting a little deeper into spending than Mr. Clinton wanted but otherwise honoring the president's spending priorities. It also broke a Republican filibuster, holding up passage of a federal workers' buyout bill, intended to force inclusion of language earmarking savings for anti-crime efforts.

But its toughest job was shutting off another Republican filibuster aimed at strengthening school prayer language in the "Goals 2000" education measure, which had gone through the House. Mr. Clinton had promoted the bill as governor and president to set national achievement goals for schools, with federal grants of near-

ly \$5 billion over five years to encourage school systems to meet them.

After delays that forced an unusual postmidnight closure vote Saturday morning just as the Senate was supposed to be homebound for its recess, Democrats mustered two votes more than the 60 required to break a filibuster led by a school prayer advocate, Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. It then passed the schools bill, 63 to 22, and sent it to the White House for Mr. Clinton's signature.

On the critical closure vote, nine moderate Republicans joined nearly all Democrats in voting to end the filibuster, giving the president his first big legislative trophy of the year.



Mrs. Clinton and Roger Clinton at a pre-wedding party.

POLITICAL NOTES

Mr. President, the Best Man

DALLAS — It's not every wedding where the president of the United States flies in to be your best man, trailing squads of Secret Service agents and a corps of journalists.

So Mr. Clinton's brother, Roger, seemed extra thrilled he Saturday as he tied the marital knot with Molly Martin in a ceremony at the Dallas Arboretum, while President Bill Clinton stood by supportively.

The Dallas affair was about family and a couple of Clinton boys who forged their emotional bonds as half brothers amid the childhood trauma of living with an alcoholic father.

"Just a lot of love" is what brother Bill brought him from Washington, Roger told friends.

The younger Clinton, 37, said he was nervous about getting married, "but I'm very excited."

The president, though he took time here for a visit to a children's hospital and some other political business, also declared himself excited about the wedding.

And Dallas, too, has been excited by the arrival

of the president for a social event involving a homegrown woman. "Veiled to Secrecy," said a front-page headline in the Dallas Morning News over a story about the wedding, to which some 400 guests were invited.

If much is known about Roger Clinton, with his dreams of becoming a pop star even as he continues his struggle to overcome a past that included a cocaine habit, drinking problems and a prison term, less is known of the 25-year-old bride.

But this is known: She's eight months pregnant. She and Roger have been living together in California for about a year where, according to the Dallas Morning News, she worked at a software company in California. (WP)

Quote/Unquote:

President Bill Clinton promoting his health care program at a hospital in Dallas: "Health care reform is about doing what's right, about having compassion and bestowing dignity on each of us as God's children."

Post Denies Killing Article on Sexual Allegation Against Clinton

By Howard Kurtz

WASHINGTON — To the six weeks since Paula Jones, a former Arkansas state employee, publicly accused President Bill Clinton of sexually harassing her when he was governor of Arkansas, conservative critics have questioned why The Washington Post has not published an article on the matter.

Several major newspapers ran at least a short account of Miss Jones's allegations, which the White House strongly denied, after her own conference here on Feb. 11. The Post did not publish a news article, although it mentioned Miss Jones's accusations in a Style section piece on the conservative conference at which she appeared.

A newsletter published by the Republican commentator Kevin Phillips reported rumors that The Post was "sitting

with a major story" that confirms the allegations. And a front-page headline in The Washington Times said Friday that such an article had got "the spike," although the Times article itself did not go that far.

The Post's managing editor, Robert Kaiser, said that the paper was continuing to look into the allegations and that no article on the subject had been killed.

"Our role in a case like this is to examine an allegation made by a private citizen against a public official with some care," Mr. Kaiser said. "We have an obligation to the Post's readers to do our best to establish the truth and not simply to print damaging accusations the moment they are made."

The Times piece described a shouting match on the subject between a Post reporter, Michael Isikoff, one of three staffers working on the story, and several editors, and said that Mr. Isikoff had been suspended for two weeks over the

incident, Mr. Kaiser would not comment on what he called "internal editorial deliberations."

"We do not discuss personnel matters of any kind out of respect for the privacy of our employees," Mr. Kaiser said. "But in light of the incorrect assertion in today's Washington Times, I'd like to say that no one here has been disciplined over the handling of a story about Paula Jones's allegations."

Mr. Isikoff would say only that "I've worked hard on the story, and I'm continuing to pursue it."

Joe Goulden of the conservative group Accuracy in Media said he was "just surprised it was written off the way it was when the story first came out."

He contrasted The Post's action with its heavy coverage of Anita Hill's allegations of sexual harassment against Clarence Thomas after he was nominated for the Supreme Court. "I think it's a double standard," he said.

Leach Has Accusations, But Not a Phone Tape

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON — Representative Jim Leach says L. Jean Lewis

taped the conversation. Ms. Lewis is the federal investigator who maintains that a government banking official from Washington visited her last month in Kansas City and tried unsuccessfully to persuade her to say that Bill and Hillary Clinton had gained no financial benefit from a failed Arkansas savings and loan.

Ms. Lewis's contention formed the basis of Mr. Leach's accusation in a speech on the floor of the House last Thursday that "the independence of the U.S. government's regulatory system has been flagrantly violated" to protect the president.

But in an interview, April Breslaw, the official from Washington who Ms. Lewis says tried to get her to get the Clintons off the hook, disputed Ms. Lewis's account of their meeting.

"I categorically deny the accusation that I said anything about Washington wanted any particular outcome," said Ms. Breslaw, a lawyer for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the federal regulator of banks and failed savings and loans.

Ms. Lewis is a senior investigator in Kansas City for the Resolution

Trust Corp., the agency to charge of the savings and loan bailout.

Mr. Leach, Republican of Iowa, said that Ms. Lewis had surreptitiously taped her conversation with Ms. Breslaw on Feb. 2, that he had heard the tape and that it substantiated Ms. Lewis's version of the meeting. But Mr. Leach said he did not have the tape.

In his speech, Mr. Leach implied that he had several sources for the most serious assertions he has made about the Whitewater case: that political appointees in Washington tried to muzzle the career investigators to Kansas City to protect the Clintons from embarrassment.

Mr. Leach offered no documentation to buttress the accusation, and he admitted that Ms. Lewis was, in fact, his only source.

Mr. Leach said other officials had refused to talk with him or his staff about the Whitewater case.

British Tourist Wounded

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — A robber shot a British tourist who surprised the gunman in his Manhattan hotel room, Peter Cooper, 46, of Bournemouth, was treated overnight for a shoulder wound and released from hospital Sunday. He lost \$250 in cash, a watch and a camera.

2 L.A. Shootings Renew Japan Outrage

By T. R. Reid

TOKYO — "This new tragedy shows us once again just what kind of a place America has become," the reporter on Japan's NHK-TV network intoned.

The "new tragedy" that received extended coverage on NHK and all other Japanese television networks on Sunday was a carjacking in Los Angeles in which two college students, one Japanese and one Japanese-American, were shot in the head and left near death in the parking lot of a grocery store in a Los Angeles suburb.

The two victims, Takuma Ito, a 19-year-old exchange student from Japan, and Go Matsunaga, also 19, an American citizen whose family lives in Japan, were being sustained on life-support machines in a hospital until their relatives could arrive from Japan to see their alive one last time, reports here said.

The case prompted immediate Japanese government advisories about the risks of travel to the United States and other countries considered dangerous.

And it immediately brought to mind for all Japanese the "Freeze Case" in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in October 1992 when a 16-year-old Japanese student was shot to death when he knocked on the door of a suburban home looking for a Halloween party.

Whether the Los Angeles case will have as broad an impact is unknown, but the reaction

to Japan on Sunday was much the same as the reaction to the Baton Rouge case: a mixture of terror and anger at U.S. society.

"We had talked about the danger," Mr. Ito's mother told NHK. "He promised me he would not walk down the street to go shopping; he would always use his car."

On Friday night at about 11, Mr. Ito and Mr. Matsunaga, both freshmen at Marymount College in Los Angeles, drove to a 24-hour grocery to San Pedro.

According to the police, a gunman, apparently alone, approached the two as their car stopped in the parking lot. Both students were shot in the head and left in the parking lot; the assailant evidently drove off in the car, a 1994 Honda Civic bearing Mr. Ito's "I Love NY" sticker.

The Baton Rouge man who shot the unarmed 16-year-old said he was trying to protect his family; he was subsequently acquitted by a Baton Rouge jury. As a result, the "Freeze Case" tended to confirm all the worst Japanese stereotypes of the United States as a nation where guns and violence have turned even quiet suburbs into killing zones.

The Los Angeles shootings will most likely strengthen that view.

"We were worried sick to have a child go to the U.S.," said Rumiko Ito, mother of Takuma Ito. "We said, 'Why would you even think of going to that country?' But this was his dream, to go to college there."

In covering the Baton Rouge killing, the

Japanese press had to teach people here a new English usage: the word "freeze" in the sense of "Don't move!" In the Baton Rouge case, the home owner shouted a single word, "Freeze!" before shooting his victim. The 16-year-old from Japan did not know that this was a command to stop.

Similarly, the new tragedy has the press here teaching another English neologism: "carjacking."

"Evidently, this crime is increasing rapidly in the U.S.," explained a correspondent on the TBS-TV network. "It means to approach a driver and steal his car at gunpoint."

Carjacking does not exist in Japan.

For that matter, almost all forms of violent crime are rare here. Japan has extremely crowded cities — and yet it has largely escaped the scourge of crime that has become a major concern for Americans. With twice the population, America has more murders each month than Japan will have all year.

As a result, the Japanese are shocked by crimes that have become more or less everyday fare to the United States. The Baton Rouge killing in 1992 was mostly ignored by the American press until the reaction to Japan made it new. Similarly, a parking-lot shooting in Los Angeles would probably not get any space in an East Coast newspaper unless, as in this case, the victims were foreigners and their home country reacted to horror.

New Chef (and Policy) for White House Kitchen

By Phyllis C. Richman

and Donnie Radcliffe

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton has chosen Walter Scheib, executive chef of the Greenbrier resort in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, as the executive chef of the White House.

After serving lunch last week to a group of White House women, Mr. Scheib was called back to meet with Mrs. Clinton.

Afterward, Mr. Scheib found himself in his kitchen-to-be, interviewing the staff of three, since he will be the one to decide who among them stays. The two-member pastry kitchen is not affected by these changes.

The word on Mr. Scheib is not official. "No one has been officially hired, and no one has officially accepted the job," was the state-

ment carefully enunciated — twice — by Neil Lattimore, Mrs. Clinton's assistant press secretary. The present executive chef, Pierre Chaminade, who resigned early this month, has agreed to stay on until the new chef is installed.

The White House was interviewing chefs right up until Thursday, said Mr. Lattimore. Mrs. Clinton was "hands-on in this decision," he said. Where the chefs were born is not important, he said, although he said they had to be U.S. citizens.

But creativity was crucial. "The Clintons have talked about showcasing the best — entertainment, food, wine," Mr. Lattimore said. "The menu was to be French when the Clintons came to the White House," he said.

Mr. Scheib, 39, supervises an apprentice program and the banquets

for La Varenne cooking school, which is housed at the Greenbrier.

As a high school junior in Bethesda, Maryland, Mr. Scheib pursued a buddy to sign up for a cooking class with him so he would not be the only boy in the class. Both achieved their goals: "He met girls, and I cooked."

After working in Washington for Marriott and a steak house, Mr. Scheib went to the Culinary Institute of America. He went to the Capital Hilton as banquet chef when he graduated in 1979, and became executive chef within two years. Five years later, the twin brother of his boss hired him to run the kitchen of the Boca Raton Resort and Club.

But his wife did not like Florida, so they returned to Washington, where Mr. Scheib worked as executive chef of the Madison Hotel for

four months. "I was one of the few lucky enough to have the opportunity to resign," he said.

He moved on to the Mayflower Hotel, where he expected to settle, for good. But within a year, his old boss from Boca Raton, by then president of the Greenbrier, lured him to take over the four kitchens there. Again he considered it a long-term job. But when he read of the White House opening, Mr. Scheib said he could not resist calling an old friend, Roland Mesnier, the White House pastry chef, and throwing his lot into the ring. "I've always been 10 years too young for the job I've been in," he says.

Mr. Scheib has introduced to the Greenbrier such dishes as tandoori sausage with raita, pasta salad with artichoke and pancetta, vegetable risotto with eggplant and ricotta torte, sea scallops with curried noodles and black beans.

Max Petitpierre Dies, Former Swiss Minister

The Associated Press

BERN — Max Petitpierre, 95, one of Switzerland's most respected statesmen and the foreign minister for 16 years, died Friday.

The government said he died at his home in Neuchâtel. No cause of death was given, but he had long been in poor health.

Mr. Petitpierre was foreign minister from 1945 to 1961. He stepped down from the four-party coalition government in 1961 for health reasons but remained active in politics. He held the yearly rotating post of president three times.

Dmitri Turin, 32, the stepson of Alexander L. Solzhenitsyn, died March 18 of a heart attack at his home in New York City. Mr. Turin was the son of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's wife, Natalya, and her first husband, Anatoly Turin.

Lili Damita, 92, a French-born actress and former wife of Errol Flynn, died March 21 in Palm Beach, Florida, after a lengthy battle with Alzheimer's disease.

Dame Wilma Cooper, 96, a symbol of the modern Maori campaign for social justice and land rights,

died Saturday in Panguru, New Zealand. She was the founder and first president of the Maori Women's Welfare League in 1951.

Mozambique Cyclone Kills 6

Agence France-Press

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Six people were killed when a tropical cyclone battered Mozambique's northern coast late last week, flattening crops and buildings, according to reports reaching here Sunday.

Witnesses said at least six people were killed by the cyclone.

The series of Supplements on Greece will continue on April 12, and not today as initially announced.

CONFERENCES, COURSES AND EXHIBITIONS		APRIL 13		APRIL 13		APRIL 14 & 15	
International Travel Retailing: New Technology - New Tactics		The fourth International Duty and Tax Free Seminar will examine and assess the new developments taking place in the travel retailing industry.		Polish Electric Power Industry Conference		Opportunities in Turkey	
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Lessons for Peacekeepers

Except for 50 marines left behind to guard diplomatic buildings, the last American troops left Somalia on Friday. The humanitarian intervention that began in a burst of can-do confidence and prime time publicity in the waning days of the Bush administration ends far more quietly and with decidedly mixed results. Ambiguous endings make politicians and military officers uncomfortable. No one any longer wants to talk about Somalia as a prototype for post-Cold War military action. Yet in a world full of potential Somalias there are valuable lessons to be learned from this sobering experience.

The U.S. withdrawal will be completed within the five-month deadline set by President Bill Clinton after a deadly October firefight effectively ended domestic support for the Somalia mission. Waiting five months allowed the president to avoid the appearance of panic retreat. And by drastically lowering the U.S. military profile, further American fatalities were limited.

The phased U.S. retreat and United Nations efforts to coax faction leaders into a "declaration of national reconciliation" pointing toward a future coalition government create an aura of orderly transition. But few close observers are confident that it will last. Other Western powers are also withdrawing their troops, violence against threats the streets and the latest agreement among clan leaders has yet to be tested by the nasty details of power sharing.

In the perspective of the entire 15-month U.S. Somalia mission, two main mistakes stand out. The first was George Bush's initial premise that it was a purely humanitarian intervention. It turns out that there is no such thing. America's own motives may have been purely humane, but if outside force was needed it was because an armed local power struggle was already taking place. In such circumstances the odds were high of getting caught in the middle — or, worse, on one side of the

battle. The lesson is not necessarily to stay out of all such conflicts, but to know what you are getting into and that it will involve more than handing out food to grateful children.

The second mistake took place under UN command, not U.S., but flowed logically from Mr. Bush's initial error. Through gross insensitivity to Somali politics, the United Nations huddled into a military confrontation with a major local warlord, Mohammed Farrah Aidid. That battle raised the military stakes beyond what member states were actually prepared to support. The United Nations should have more carefully limited its role to that of a neutral referee, protecting civilians and nudging all sides toward political agreement. That approach is now being followed with some success by the current UN special representative, Lansana Kouyate.

A scaling down of UN peacekeeping ambitions reopens the question of American participation. Mainly as a result of the Somalia experience, the utopian multilateralism with which some Clintonites started out last year has already been sharply re-evaluated. Now there is a risk that Washington could go too far the other way, shying away from U.S. military participation in any UN peacekeeping mission, however carefully conceived, however clearly serving American interests.

One lesson of Somalia is that the United Nations should not take a much harder look before leaping and accept that some situations are simply too volatile for successful peacekeeping. In others the United Nations may choose to stand aside to avoid presenting too inviting or too provocative a target.

But there will be instances when America will want to do its fair share, and in numbers sufficient to protect its forces should they come under fire. Somalia has been a hard but valuable learning experience. There will come a time to put those lessons to good use.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turks, Kurds and Allies

The trouble in Turkey's predominantly Kurdish southeast keeps sharpening, even as elections may weaken the party of Prime Minister Tansu Ciller. The conflict has created worry among U.S. government officials who know the value of Turkish stability.

The elections yesterday were municipal and local ones that ordinarily would not matter outside the country's borders. But they come on the heels of a series of economic and other mishaps for the Ankara government that have helped drive the prime minister's party low in the polls and rightist and Islamic forces up — a worrisome development in a country with wars along two peripheries (the Balkans and the Caucasus) and terrorist pressure from Kurdish "separatism" within.

The most volatile recent move was the widely condemned decision by Mrs. Ciller's government to jail seven representatives in parliament of the legal Kurdish party. That constitutes suppressing the main outlet for Kurdish aspirations, short of the separatist terrorists. As if that were not bad enough, it required first stripping the deputies of their parliamentary immunity from prosecution.

Even under stable political conditions, the spectacle of lawmakers being taken directly from parliament into custody, there to be tried for "advocating and promoting separatism" when they were supposedly immune from prosecution, would have no very happy effect on the international standing of a coun-

try that has long sought with difficulty to convince Europeans and Americans that it conforms to the West's human rights norms.

Since things are far from calm in the southeastern regions that many of the deputies represented, the bad effects go beyond image-tarnishing. Assistant Secretary of State Stephen Oxman, who happened to be in Turkey when the deputies were arrested, testified later in Congress that the United States did not believe that Ankara would solve the Kurdish situation "by purely military means" but that it must also pursue "nonmilitary civil and social solutions." He did not suggest negotiations with the Kurdish Workers Party, which openly every government, including America's, identifies as terrorist. But whatever a "social" solution may involve, criminalizing legal Kurdish opposition is a step in the opposite direction.

Implicit in questions about Turkish stability these days is the issue of what exactly the United States wants of this longtime NATO ally, which once represented the longest single land border with the Soviet Union. Many of the American officials engaged in that discussion are longtime supporters of Turkey, sensitive to the difficulties posed for their ally by the southeast war. Turks should not underestimate the anxiety that is created when that ally takes actions that seem certain to make matters worse.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Whitewater Developments

The aim of President Bill Clinton's prime time televised news conference and the release of his old tax returns was to demonstrate openness and willingness to cooperate with all Whitewater-related investigations. He certainly did himself some good. During the press conference on Thursday, he sounded confident. People were asking why he had not spoken thus before, instead of responding this way only after weeks of extensive news coverage, the subpoenaing of 11 administration aides, the forced departure of a White House counsel, angry words in Congress over Whitewater hearings and a sharp drop in the polls.

The new information plus the release on Friday of the Clinton's tax returns for 1977 to 1979 did address some of the questions that had been raised about their business dealings in Arkansas and their subsequent handling of the controversy concerning those dealings.

The president said that the couple's claim during the presidential campaign that they lost \$68,900 on their Whitewater investment was wrong. The loss turns out to be more like \$46,000, the accumulated interest paid on their half-share of the \$203,000 loan they took out with James and Susan McDougal to buy the Whitewater property. His explanation was that he had overestimated the loss by \$22,445 because that amount was mistakenly applied to the Whitewater account when it actually represented a loan and interest payments he took out to help buy his mother a house.

Mr. Clinton's press conference did not, of course, dispose of all the issues that have been raised in this complex affair. One is whether, as

has been alleged but certainly not proved, the Clintons' Whitewater venture skinned federally insured deposits from the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan and David Hale's ill-fated Capital Management Services, which was licensed and financially backed by the Small Business Administration. I. Jean Lewis, the Resolution Trust Corporation's senior investigator on Madison, asserts that "Whitewater did cause a loss to Madison," which benefited James McDougal and "his business partners," the Clintons. Noting that Whitewater was showing no cash flow while its mortgages and notes were being paid, Ms. Lewis asked hypothetically in a note: If the Clintons "aren't putting money into the venture, and you also know the venture isn't cash flowing, wouldn't you question the source of the funds being used for your benefit?" This, too, needs an answer.

In addition, the way the week ended with reports of an attempt by a senior White House official to change the terms of a possible Resolution Trust Corporation civil prosecution added to the Washington part of the mess. There is still much under investigation concerning whether important White House staff members have behaved improperly in respect to the RTC investigation. And there are the charges made by Republican Representative Jim Leach. The special counsel and probable congressional inquiries still have much to do to resolve the contradictory assertions that have been made and to ascertain the extent to which administration personnel may have trespassed into the business of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Asians Should Help

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — Another crisis in Korea, and yet again it is the United States and other Western powers who are in the lead, with China and most East Asian nations seeming to be dragged behind. Why are France and Britain more exercised about the prospect of North Korea acquiring nuclear weapons than the countries of Southeast Asia? Can it be that East Asia is yet again to fail a test of leadership and of far-sighted strategy?

Part of the explanation for the differing response is that Europeans and Americans worry that North Korea will spread nuclear weapons and technology to the Middle East and Europe, while East Asians worry about a cornered North Korea lashing out in anger.

Another part of the explanation is that East Asian political culture seems averse to discussing problems openly. The political culture of the Atlantic world stresses openness and directness.

East Asians also tend to believe that once the benefits of economic growth permeate a region, messy matters such as ethnicity, religion and military affairs will not be allowed to upset stability. Many states in East Asia, especially the richer ones, have grown gun-shy. By getting misty-eyed about the power of economics, they develop an unbalanced sense of security and strategy.

These states claim to believe in "comprehensive security" rather than relying primarily on military deterrence. Unlike Europe, which worked with and fought alongside America during and after the Cold War, most East Asian nations have let the United States defend them.

During the Cold War, America was more prepared to shoulder most of the burden, but times have changed. The glue that held alli-



ances and defense cooperation to get together is coming unstuck.

For the time being, the United States seems prepared to defend the stability and security of East Asia. It seeks to prevent North Korea from acquiring a nuclear capability that would threaten South Korea and Japan and set off a chain reaction of proliferation in the region. However, by appearing to find excuses for inaction, East Asians risk sending a "Yankee go home" signal.

A United States that already sees East Asia as a place from which trade deficits come will not be pleased to see that it is also a place which will not defend itself or help America to do so.

It used to be thought that the problem with post-Cold War security in East Asia was that the United States would go home. Now, at least in the short term, it seems that when push looks like coming to shove on the Korean Peninsula, key East Asian countries do not want America to remain as a defensive shield and strategic counterweight to regional bullies.

To be sure, there have been signs that South Korea and Japan are reluctantly learning the wisdom of letting the United States, after a

period of patient diplomacy, take a tough line with North Korea. Washington has wisely bent over backward to keep its Asian allies, as well as China, on board. But the main Northeast Asian response is still a call for appeasement of Pyongyang. Far from receiving offers of support, Americans are accused of picking a fight.

In Southeast Asia, which is further from the Korean epicenter, most governments remain reluctant to back a firm line against North Korea. At least they are consistent, for these are the same states that decline to adopt a tough line as China continues to take disputed islands and effective control over the rich resources and vital lines of maritime communication in the South China Sea. The result is an easy time for those nations that are inclined to be ruthless, whether it be China in Southeast Asia or North Korea in Northeast Asia.

The Korean crisis is shaping up as the defining event in post-Cold War East Asia. Those in the region who would prefer not to face an unpleasant challenge rightly point out that the North Korean problem stems mainly from a regime that feels cornered. That was also part of

the rationale for Fidel Castro accepting nuclear weapons from the Soviet Union in 1962. But whatever the cause, the result is a challenge to regional and global security.

The prospect of a nuclear-armed North Korea should be a matter of grave concern to all in East Asia. Nor should East Asians feel that proliferation is merely a problem for other regions.

If they really feel this way, they must contemplate a nuclear-armed Japan, a nuclear-armed South Korea and a very dangerous standstill in the Taiwan Strait between China and Taiwan, both having nuclear weapons. Such a scenario would be profoundly destabilizing, and bad for business.

Should East Asia fail the test and make it impossible for the United States and the rest of the West to stand firm against North Korea, it must be prepared for the time when the West will leave the region to its own devices — and to the whims of local bullies.

The writer, a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and editor of *The Pacific Review*, contributed this comment to the *Herald Tribune*.

America Can't Approve Greece's Balkan Mischief

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Beware of Greeks Daring Riffs. There's a motto to guide President Bill Clinton as he prepares for a crucial meeting next month on the future of the Balkans with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Forced by nationalist sentiment into a bellicose position, Mr. Papandreu is pushing his nation's conflict with the young Balkan state of Macedonia to the breaking point. Due in Washington on April 22, the Greek leader is confident that America and Western Europe will back NATO ally Greece rather than the fledgling ex-Yugoslav republic.

But that is not the real choice that Mr. Clinton and the leaders of the European Union face. They need to focus on the growing danger that Greek actions could cause the Balkan war to spread once again — even as fighting lessens in Bosnia.

Greece in recent weeks has embarked on a campaign that seems intended to destabilize the centrist Macedonian regime of President Kiro Gligorov, who is committed to developing a free market economy and to reconciling Macedonia's multiethnic population and the country's large, well-armed neighbors, Greece and Serbia.

Even as the United States, which has 340 soldiers in Macedonia, weighs sending more American peacekeepers, Greek military planning is proceeding for the Greek army to establish a "security zone" 30 or more kilometers into Macedonia if civil disorder erupts there, intelligence reports show.

The Greeks are pursuing a slow-motion military buildup on their northern frontier and a punishing economic blockade of Macedonia that has depleted Macedonia's scarce foreign reserves. These steps, which increase the chance for upheaval in Macedonia, give credence to reports that Greece and Serbia have already agreed to carve up Mr.

Gligorov's country if the conflicts of the other ex-Yugoslav republics spill over there.

The carve-up agreement, reported to Washington by European governments, was supposedly reached in 1992 between the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic and the then Greek prime minister Constantine Mitsotakis. Belgrade and Athens have denied these reports, but the brinkmanship by Mr. Papandreu, who replaced Mr. Mitsotakis after national elections last October, keeps them alive.

The Clinton administration has a direct strategic stake in defusing that brinkmanship. Mr. Clinton ordered U.S. troops into Macedonia last year to deter Serbia from extending its war on Bosnia southward. The Pentagon plans to send another 200 U.S. soldiers to the Macedonian capital of Skopje soon if, as expected, Scandinavian troops soon on duty there move across the border to help keep order in Bosnia.

The U.S. presence is intended to shore up Mr. Gligorov's government and bolster the public warning given by Mr. Clinton and by George Bush that the United States would not stand by and watch the Serbs extend violent "ethnic cleansing" into the Albanian-inhabited province of Kosovo.

Those presidential warnings reflect U.S. fears of a nightmare scenario: trouble in Kosovo erupts, triggering massive refugee flows into neighboring Macedonia, which is overwhelmed. Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and/or Turkey could then be tempted to intervene.

Greece's contingency planning is centered on the possibility that a tidal wave of Kosovo refugees sets off chaos in the region and threatens ethnic

Greeks living in Macedonia. Nearly 2 million people, most of them Slavic and a sizable minority Albanian, live in the poor, mountainous region.

But Greece's unrelenting hostility to Macedonia raises questions about its true intentions. Greece has refused for two years to recognize Macedonia on the grounds that the country's name amounts to a territorial claim on the Greek northern province of Macedonia. The Greeks demand that Macedonia change its name and its flag, and eliminate phrases in its constitution that promise to defend Macedonians abroad.

Greece has unsuccessfully sought to keep the United States and Western Europe from recognizing Macedonia. Mr. Papandreu said he was sending "a signal" to those who had recognized Macedonia with his Feb. 16 decision to close Greece's frontier with that landlocked country and ban Skopje's use of the Greek port of Salonika, which normally handles 70 percent of Macedonia's imports and exports.

"Murder without bullets" is what Macedonian politicians call the economic war that Greece is waging on their country, whose agricultural exports and energy imports have ground to a halt. International aid and investment for Macedonia are hostage to Athens' campaign, which threatens to bring Mr. Gligorov down and put in power the rabid Macedonian nationalist forces that Mr. Gligorov has sought to contain.

Only Greeks blinded by a territorial ambition could want that outcome. The April White House meeting will be a chance for Mr. Clinton to gauge Mr. Papandreu's intentions — and to make clear that even old allies cannot demand U.S. support for destabilizing and dangerous policies.

The Washington Post.

The Central Asian Scenario Hasn't Turned Out Rosy

By Nicholas Platt

TASHKENT, Uzbekistan — Expectations attached to the sudden achievement of independence by the Central Asian republics have failed to materialize.

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, many analysts and politicians in Asia and the West believed that the new states could form a strategic belt, united by geography and Islam, to provide a counterweight to Russia, which was bound to reassert itself as the strongest power of the region.

Pakistan, for example, saw a potential benefit to its national security. It hoped that the new republics would form a strategic rear area against its adversaries, particularly India.

Others saw great economic vistas — opportunities for trade and investment with countries of Central Asia able for the first time to turn outward. Politicians, planners and businessmen from Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, China and America looked at the region with expectation.

Two years later, a much more realistic assessment is emerging.

After a visit to four of the five Central Asian republics, and extensive discussions with leaders and ordinary people, I would call it "The Ruined Empires Tour." We were traveling through the broken pieces of the Soviet imperial structure, pieces no longer able to relate effectively to each other or to a disconnected and confused center in Moscow. We were also seeing spectacular shards of earlier empires in the region, those of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and the Moguls all jumbled together.

The vision of a united belt of Islamic states capable of playing a strategic role is a mirage. The practice of the Muslim faith has indeed benefited from the fall of the Soviet empire; more mosques are being built, and the educational institutions that go with them; more people are attending prayers. But Islam in the region has been split since the 7th century, and the opening of the republics to outside influences has introduced conflicting brands of sectarianism.

Wahabism financed by Saudi Arabia, Shites by Iran, Sunnis by Turkey, are all building mosques and competing for followers. What used to prevail in Central Asia was a mild Sunni form of Islam tempered by the benign influence of the Sufi poets. Now the situation is more tense and contentious. It is certainly not conducive to concerted action.

The prospects for regional political unity seem dim. Ancient ethnic and tribal tensions lie just below the surface, particularly between Uzbek, Tajik and Kyrgyz, all living together in states whose boundaries were based on economic and political factors. Tajikistan is the most serious case.

There is a civil war has raged in the country. Russian troops operating with the agreement of the present government have sealed off the border as best they can. Nonetheless, there is widespread concern that the Yugoslav disease will infect Central Asia.

These old tensions are overlaid with concerns about the millions of ethnic Russians in the Central Asian republics. In Kazakhstan this is a huge problem, since seven million of its 17 million people are Russians. They are well educated and form the technological core of the economy. Russians are not comfortable with measures taken by the republics to make the Russian language second to Kazakh, Uzbek or Tajik. They fear loss of influence and position in the new order.

In Tajikistan, the Russians have almost all left. In Kyrgyzstan, they are frightened by the future and departing. Moscow is demanding that each republic grant dual citizenship to ethnic Russians. So far, only Turkmenistan has done so.

The ruins of the old Soviet Union do not fit together in economic terms. The rich bits, like Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, are mainly primary producers. They had functional roles assigned to them by Moscow which are not very compatible and are difficult to turn into viable economic assets any time

soon. There is potential — oil, gas, gold, chromium — and investors are interested. Meanwhile, their economies shrink and inflation is rampant.

Russia is not sure what to do with these new republics. There is agreement that vital strategic interests are involved, borders must be protected, ethnic rivalries controlled, foreign influences checked, ethnic Russian rights upheld, and access to natural resources maintained. But how?

The former Soviet Union could not afford its worldwide strategic pretensions; post-empire Russia probably cannot afford a more modest vision limited to former contiguous regions. Moscow's economic policy managers argue that they do not have the financial strength to include Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the ruble zone. In effect, Russia has cut them adrift.

Yet the infrastructure of all these countries ties them to Russia. Kazakh-

stan, Pakistan, Turkish telecommunications, Pakistani air services, and politico-religious activism from Iran and Saudi Arabia will slowly change the Central Asian landscape.

America was a leader in establishing embassies in these countries. The policy of the United States should be to maintain and strengthen its presence in accordance with realistic interests in nuclear nonproliferation, economic growth and political pluralism. But it should have no illusions about the extent of its leverage or how long it will take to show results.

The writer, president of The Asia Society, in New York, is a former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

A Slaying That Rocks Mexico

By Jorge Mancillas

LOS ANGELES — Although I was not there, the sound of the gunshots still resonates in my head, the sight of a growing pool of blood still haunts me and the sense of loss has not yet disappeared.

I am not referring to the assassination last week of Luis Donaldo Colosio, but that of Alfonso Peraña nearly 17 years ago.

Alfonso was a friend and a colleague. In the 1970s we worked unionizing employees at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, in Mexico City.

He was assassinated in front of his students in 1977 as he left the classroom at the university where he had just finished teaching a class in social sciences. Political assassination is not new or unexpected for those who have worked for democracy and justice in Mexico.

Contrary to what many people may assume, Mexicans do not all come to the United States lured by

The key issue that will determine Mexico's political future is how the investigation of the assassination is handled.

the irresistible prospect of standing on a street corner in Los Angeles hoping to get work for a day. Many of us have come to escape the kind of political violence which has just claimed the life of Luis Colosio, the presidential candidate of Mexico's governing party, as well as the lives of perhaps hundreds of members of the leftist opposition.

It is not only political figures on the left who are targeted. Take the case of Manuel Buendia, a prominent newspaper columnist and a political centrist, who was assassinated in 1984 by unknown gunmen, many believe because of his frequent articles about government corruption.

All that is unprecedented is the assassination of a figure of Luis Colosio's stature — at least since July 17, 1928, when Alvaro Obregón was killed shortly after being re-elected president of Mexico.

But then again, these are not normal times. The rebellion in Chiapas shook the Mexican political system to its foundations. The willingness of the country's disenfranchised to challenge the status quo has threatened those who have skillfully governed Mexico for 65 years.

In spite of what the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, is claiming in the aftermath of Mr. Colosio's death, he was far from a certain victor in the Aug. 21 presidential elections.

He was frequently greeted with protests along the campaign trail, as he became the target for dissatisfaction with PRI policies, and the spotlight remained on his chief rival in the governing party, Manuel Camacho Solis, who was widely praised for helping negotiate an end to the Chiapas rebellion. In fact, Mr. Colosio was destined for almost certain defeat — if the elections were fair and democratic.

Whoever was responsible for the killing, it clearly buys time for President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and the Institutional Revolutionary Party to find a more viable candidate. From being the party responsible for the conditions that led to the Chiapas uprising, the PRI will now be the party of the "martyr of democracy."

But the key issue that will determine Mexico's political future is how the investigation of the assassination is handled.

No one yet knows who was behind this dreadful crime, but few believe that the killer, a 23-year-old mechanic, was merely a deranged loner. There could be no better tribute to Luis Colosio than for Mr. Salinas to organize a credible, independent investigation by an international commission into his killing.

In addition, the government must work to disband private paramilitary groups, such as the *Guardias Blancas* of Chiapas, who are believed to be responsible for many of the assassinations that have bloodied Mexican life. We must see to it that Mr. Colosio's death is Mexico's last political assassination.

The writer, a professor at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, led a human rights delegation to Chiapas in January. He contributed this comment to the *New York Times*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Woman Mayor

NEW YORK — Pleasanton Kansas is the only town in the United States now presided over by a woman mayor. She is Mrs. Annie S. Austin who was elected over Mr. J. W. Primer, a hardware merchant. Mrs. Austin was nominated on a citizen's ticket, and her opponent was the head of a businessmen's ticket. Politics were ignored. The issues of the campaign were liberality with liquor-dealers and gamblers for revenue, against the predominant policy Mrs. Austin was, of course, arrayed. She was elected by only twenty votes.

1919: Troops Decorated

SEMPUR (Cote d'Ivoire) — The 78th Division was reviewed this afternoon [March 25] by General Pershing, who decorated five officers and twenty-six soldiers for gallantry in action during the fighting at the Saint-Mihel salient, in the Argonne forest, at the assault on the Grandpré and during

the bitter machine-gun fighting and hand-to-hand encounters in which the division took part up to five days before the signing of the armistice.

1944: Invasion Nears

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Churchill, in a grim warning to Germany and a glowing promise of deliverance for the peoples of Nazi-dominated Europe, promised tonight [March 27] that when the signal is given the whole circle of avenging nations will hurl themselves upon the foe and "batter out the life of the cruelest tyranny that has ever sought to bar the progress of mankind." Mr. Churchill called upon the British to steel themselves as their nation's hour of greatest effort approached. In his guarded reference to the forthcoming invasion of the Continent, the Prime Minister instructed his listeners not to be upset by the many false alarms, faints and dress rehearsals which he said must be staged to battle the enemy.



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A Constructive, Long-Term Chinese-U.S. Relationship

By Henry Kissinger

NEW YORK — The debate evoked by Secretary of State Warren Christopher's Beijing visit has been too much about whether his mission "failed" to promote human rights. The main consideration ought to be whether America's overall political relationship with the key country for long-term stability in Asia is being put at risk.

The public confrontation in Beijing was all the more dramatic because it occurred at the end of a period of steadily improving American-Chinese relations. In October, President Bill Clinton lifted the ban on cabinet-level meetings that had been in effect since the Beijing uprising in 1989; shortly after, he met with President Jiang Zemin. Many cabinet-level meetings followed, including several between Mr. Christopher and the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen.

The administration, using the formula that it was challenging certain Chinese practices and not the Communist system, significantly reduced its terms for extension of most-favored-nation status. The Chinese leaders had hinted at a willingness to accommodate concerns not found to be incompatible with Chinese law — an elastic criterion.

What then went awry with a visit that had reasonably been expected to culminate this progress? The chief problem was conceptual. The administration, very conscious of domestic pressures, seemed to think that the Chinese "owed" it human rights concessions in return for restoring high-level contacts.

The Chinese, implementing traditional diplomacy, base concessions on reciprocity; they consider that they are entitled to the same unconditional high-level contacts extended to

them by all other nations. They therefore evaluate their concessions in terms of reciprocal acts that benefit them. They do not view the removal of a unilateral threat as a concession, and they are extraordinarily touchy regarding any hint of intervention in their domestic affairs. So long as human rights remain the principal subject of the Chinese-American dialogue, deadlock is nearly inevitable.

Nevertheless, the deadlock is not irretrievable. The issue is not, as is sometimes claimed, whether America should abandon its pursuit of human rights altogether, but how to pursue its values in balance with other crucial aspects of the complex U.S.-Chinese relationship.

The fundamental motivation of U.S. human rights policy rests deep within the American tradition. No other nation has been so explicitly founded to vindicate liberty or been populated as extensively by refugees. The American experience has therefore infused foreign policy with a unique missionary quality. Other nations need to take this attitude seriously; to most Americans, the national interest cannot be separated from some concern for human rights.

On the other hand, America's perception of itself as the defender of global human rights is so ingrained that we Americans too often forget how unique that perspective is compared to the way other nations view foreign policy. Every other major country perceives foreign policy as the balancing of risks and rewards so as to affect the actions of other societies outside their borders. What Americans call human rights have generally been deemed to fall within the

domestic jurisdiction of societies and thus not to be the subject of diplomacy.

The State Department insists that it is not pressing the Chinese government to change its domestic institutions, only to live up to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The fact remains that no other signatory of that United Nations document has invoked it in its China policy. This raises the question of whether it is an obligation of the United States to enforce every United Nations document unilaterally, even when all the other signatories ignore it.

In short, the American human rights approach to China elicits next to no support from most other governments. Not a single Asian nation supports it; not one of them would stand with America if a major crisis resulted.

Precisely insistence on sovereignty is a particular attribute of the Chinese government. Western intervention is perceived as an uninterrupted humiliation since the Opium Wars, although America is blamed less than other societies.

To base Chinese-U.S. relations entirely on progress toward human rights will therefore mortgage both the underlying relationship as well as progress on human rights.

It is also a distortion of reality, since American objectives go beyond the promotion of human rights. It has become commonplace to point out that China has the world's fastest growing economy and that its population of more than a billion represents the single largest market. To exclude the United States from these prospects is not a trivial decision — espe-

cially as every other industrial nation will eagerly fill a vacuum left by America.

More importantly, Asia is both the most dynamic region of the world and the one with the greatest potential to threaten world peace. Its nations have not developed the patterns of cooperation that emerged in Europe after World War II. In Asia, there is no equivalent of NATO, the European Union or the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Like the nations of 19th century Europe, the Asian states eye each other as potential strategic competitors and conduct their relationships at least in part on the basis of geopolitics. Fostering an Asian equilibrium is therefore central to world peace and must be a key objective of American diplomacy.

Stability in Asia is most likely if China and the United States participate. Conflict with China would require Washington to organize all the rest of Asia against Beijing. While an overbearing Chinese foreign policy could at some point drive American foreign policy to such an expedient, nothing in the contemporary world calls for a policy of isolating China, especially at a moment when the United States is confronting Japan over trade issues. No Asian country will participate in a policy of isolating China over human rights; America will only wind up isolating itself and losing its ability to shape a stable order.

America and China have a parallel interest in equilibrium in Asia. As the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972 emphasized, both countries have their reasons for opposing the domination of Asia by a single country.

China wants the United States to help balance its relationships with powerful neighbors — Japan, Russia and India — at least until it is strong enough to do so on its own. The United States needs Chinese cooperation on these matters as well as on a peaceful evolution of the future of Taiwan, on nuclear proliferation in North Korea, and on the transfer of weapons technology.

These are the sort of issues which should be key elements of the Chinese-American dialogue at least for the next decade.

If they moved to the center of Chinese-American relationships, they would facilitate human rights issues by providing a strategic context. In the course of their country's long history, China's leaders have frequently taken account of the special needs of their counterparts, provided such an action also served Chinese interests. What they will not accept, or will accept only under extreme duress, is the implication that America bestows its cooperation as a special favor to be withheld at will.

The element of reciprocity has been sorely missing in current Chinese-American relations. The United States put forward a catalogue of human rights in return for which it offers the extension of most-favored-nation status — something which to the Chinese looks like the temporary lifting of unilateral blackmail. And although high-level contacts have been resumed and seem to be progressing on the economic side, they are clearly secondary in the political area to maneuvering over trade status.

In my view, the principal reason for the aura of confrontation during Mr. Christopher's visit to Beijing was the neuralgic Chinese reaction to unilateral demands, compounded by a publicity that focused nearly exclusively on human rights. In the prelude to the visit — including at several stops on the secretary's



trip — it was stated officially and repeatedly that the Chinese leaders knew what they had to do on human rights, implying that the U.S. delegation came for the primary purpose of evaluating Chinese concessions.

The Chinese, having a tendency to consider every gesture as symbolic, interpreted the designation of the assistant secretary for human rights, John Shattuck, as "advance man" for the secretary's trip as a signal that human rights were to be its principal focus. The stage having been set for a confrontation, the Chinese side showed its own skill at devising provocative acts, such as harassing dissidents on the eve of Mr. Christopher's arrival.

The basic challenge remains: if the United States' interest in China is primarily human rights, the tactic of public pressures is appropriate. And it may even work. There is, however, a high risk of trapping both sides in a choice between capitulation and confrontation. The administration may be tempted to continue watering down both its demands and its penalties until its apparent victories are largely public relations exercises. The Chinese may repeat their self-inflicted wounds of the 1950s when they expelled all Soviet advisers for being too intrusive. The victim of such a process will be the U.S.-Chinese political relationship that is key to Asian stability.

But if, as I believe, America has other objectives that it must serve simultaneously, then a more reciprocal pattern is necessary.

An alternative approach would not require America to abandon the current reduced list of human rights objectives, although some may have to be modified in the course of negotiations. It does, however, call for clear presidential leadership outlining American purposes and strategy with respect to China. Such a statement needs to set forth the importance attached to U.S.-Chinese cooperation in specific areas and on specific topics; it cannot

merely be a shopping list of U.S. priorities.

At the same time, such a document could emphasize the need for each side to take into account the special concerns of the other — a phrase that Beijing will surely understand as referring to American human rights concerns. I believe that a reduction of public pressures and a genuine broadening of the dialogue will produce a solution compatible with the self-respect of both sides. China should understand that a concern for human rights in some form is not an administration idiosyncrasy but inherent in the American value system as expressed in congressional pressures.

The Clinton administration should recognize that China's interest in American relations is based on its expectation of cooperation on global or at least Asian strategy. For that objective, it may well be prepared to make human rights concessions, provided they can be presented as having emerged from its own free choice.

The U.S. Congress should understand that, beyond a certain point, public pressures tend to produce the opposite of what is intended, as was the case with the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. Congressional concern has been clearly demonstrated; the administration should be permitted to address it quietly on its own.

The short-term objective of a renewed Chinese-American dialogue should be to achieve sufficient progress to enable the administration to de-link human rights from trade status once and for all. Afterward, the United States would pursue human rights objectives in a manner compatible with Chinese dignity and via normal diplomatic processes within the context of an overall political and strategic dialogue.

From my knowledge of the leaders of both sides, these goals are within reach provided the focus remains on fundamentals, especially on the importance for both countries of a constructive long-term Chinese-American relationship.

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Appeasers of China's Rulers Should Be Ashamed

By A. M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — After a meeting with the prime minister of Communist China, the prime minister of Japan had this to say: "I told him that it is not proper to force a Western or European-type democracy onto others."

According to press reports, the prime minister of Japan, Morihiro Hosokawa, also said that the "Western" concept of human rights should not be applied to all nations.

Wrapped up in those statements are the historical falsehood, ethical duplicity, human callousness and political betrayal that the international China lobby now deploys to carry out its latest assignment from Beijing.

The job is to pressure the Clinton administration to renege on its pledge that unless Beijing shows some respect for the human rights of Chinese and Tibetans, the United States will end China's low tariff privileges.

What arrogance — for a Japanese prime minister to talk so. Does he think people have forgotten that millions of Asians, Europeans and Americans had to die to defeat Japanese imperialism and allow democracy to be "forced" on Japan — the system that allowed him to be elected, become prime minister and run about kowtowing to the Chinese Communists and insulting our intelligence?

Mr. Hosokawa is Japan's business, but his line is at the heart of the propaganda of the businessmen and politicians who make up the American branch of the China lobby.

In Washington suddenly, people who believe in human rights are being pictured as cultural

and political imperialists trying to push around a bunch of dignified old Confucianists.

The truth is that nobody is dreaming of "forcing" Western democracy on Communist China; such a sinful thought. American human rights policy asks simply that Beijing permit some of the deceptions to which it is already pledged as a member of the United Nations and signatory to a variety of international conventions. For example: the right to dissent without being arrested, tortured and imprisoned for years; the right of Tibet to negotiate for at least partial freedom after a half-century of Chinese captivity.

Please, please do these things, the United States begs. If not, at last we will have to do what Congress has demanded for years — refuse to cooperate with Chinese despotism by continuing the low tariff rates that oil its economy.

Forget that sociodrive about Confucianist traditions being at odds with "Western" human rights. The Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi puts it straight in the Los Angeles Times: The Communists fight human rights not because they are Confucianists but because they are Leninists. For all its increasing armed power, Beijing, like all dictatorships, knows the greater power of creeping freedom.

Is there one member of the China lobby who respects himself enough to speak the truth? Listen, American businessmen are in China to make money in a cheap labor market. If U.S.

human rights policy interferes with that by upsetting the Communists, to hell with it.

We get only the pious line about how a strong Chinese economy will bring more human rights — presumably as under the economies of imperial Japan and Hitler's Germany.

Decision time for President Bill Clinton is May or June. He is being pulled one way and another. A president gets paid to be pulled one way or another — and remain true to his word.

Rumors float: The fix is in for Beijing, the lobby has won. Government officials of honor say that no, the struggle goes on, and I believe them. Maybe Beijing will make the concessions. Those low tariffs mean a lot to them. The dictatorship will not change much. At least the United States will have kept faith with the people in the torture cells.

But the American businesses in the China lobby — they have lost already. They have shown themselves panting eager to use the greatest American asset — the economic power — created by free labor and capitalist strength — to bolster a government built on controlled labor and police strength. They certainly will not be respected in China.

At home? Certainly it has happened before — the arming of foreign dictatorships that prostitutes American idealism, endangers American security and produces a new generation of American cynics. But that does not make it any easier for Americans who believe in political freedom to watch, excuse or forget.

The New York Times.

The Mitsubishi Pajero's long list of T2 class victories proves the durability and driveability of Mitsubishi cars on the highway

Under the harshest conditions, a Mitsubishi does more than survive: it conquers. The Pajero's record in the T2 class at rallies proves it.

T2 cars are regular production vehicles with only basic modifications for racing. They're very similar to the cars you see on the highway. In long-distance rallies, these T2 cars are pitted against conditions no ordinary driver should have to endure — blinding sandstorms, bone-chilling snow, searing heat.

Only an extremely durable vehicle can thrive under such

trying conditions. The Pajero's long list of victories shows the strength and reliability of our technology — the same technology found in Mitsubishi vehicles on highways all over the world.

So when you drive a Mitsubishi, you can just enjoy a relaxing cruise. You don't have to conquer knee-deep mud, treacherous ice at high speeds or mysterious unmapped courses in the Sahara Desert. We've already done it for you. But you always have that option.



MITSUBISHI PAJERO
In some countries the Mitsubishi Pajero is called the Montero.



CREATING TOGETHER

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 25

**Governments/
Supranationals**

[illegible][illegible]

Global Corporation

[illegible]

Kyushu CB	10	10
Kyushu ED	10	10
Morino XW	4	4
Morino EW	10	10

[illegible]

1997年12月

[illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

[illegible]

ALL DISC JUL 94
EXPIRING NOV 94
31 PIC OCT 94

[illegible]

03 NY Corp Apr 95	93
Br Columbia Feb 01	97
Br Columbia May 05	97

[illegible]

Den Norske Ol Nov 49
Den Norske No Aug 49
Den Norske Nov 49

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11.98	Call Me Now	97
11.99	Call Me Now	97
12.00	Call Me Now	97

1.20	Stockbank Aug 98
1.66	Stub Sep 96
0.84	Stub Jun 95

[illegible]

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[illegible]**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 25

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Change	Stocks
1985	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1986	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1987	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1988	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1989	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1990	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1991	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1992	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
1993	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
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2184	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
2185	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
2186	74	74	74	74	10	-1	Conoco
218							

City	Date	Sales					Low	Chas
		Dry	Wet	High	Low	Chas		
Albany	7/1	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/2	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/3	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/4	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/5	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/6	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/7	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/8	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/9	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/10	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/11	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/12	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/13	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/14	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/15	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/16	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/17	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/18	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/19	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/20	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/21	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/22	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/23	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/24	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/25	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/26	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/27	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/28	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/29	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/30	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Albany	7/31	237	6 1/2	174	174	174	174	174

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Continued on Page 12

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, March 28, 1994

Page 9

CAPITAL MARKETS

Will the Next Domino Fall In Europe's Rate Game?

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The agony in European bond markets shows no sign of letting up. Yet another class of speculators was driven out last week, driving prices down particularly sharply in Sweden and Britain. Fears are running high that slower-moving fund managers may yet be drawn into the whirlpool unless the Bundesbank provides a clear signal to restore reason in markets now driven by fear.

The shakeout in bonds is driving up the Deutsche mark in the foreign exchange market although other factors, including fear of a resurgence in inflation, are helping to boost the mark.

Not only is the dollar weak, trading at a five-month low of 1.6655 DM and according to most experts headed lower, but the mark has risen to 3.4291 French francs after having been as weak as 3.39. The pound and the lira are also weakening against the mark.

The latest exodus from bonds was led by the proprietary trading departments of the banks. In their view, last month's flight by highly leveraged funds had driven bond prices to absurd levels not justified by economic fundamentals.

But their effort to pick up bonds at what appeared to be bargain prices simply provided sellers the opportunity to unload more paper, driving prices lower and triggering more sales.

"Shop after shop has been hit, forced out of positions they liked, and their selling has forced the next shop to bail out," one specialist complained. "Each time someone buys, two others are forced out. We're in a downside bubble."

"We've been killed and told to close it down until the start of the second quarter," admitted the trading adviser at one major bank. He added that the market was awash with rumors that teams of traders operating for the account of their banks had been dismissed.

What happens next, analysts agreed, depends on what the professional fund managers do. So far, they are standing pat. They are traditionally slower moving than the leveraged funds or proprietary traders, implementing strategy defined after committee meetings. Were they to join the fray, analysts warn prices could drop in a free fall.

But even if their nerve holds, a recovery is still some time away. "Real long-term investors are on the sidelines," said Jan Loeys at J.P. Morgan & Co. in London. "We need to get to levels so far from reality, where there is such tremendous value that investors perceive there is no risk in committing funds."

For that to happen, the Bundesbank will have to forcefully signal that the market has massively misread its intentions by moving faster and with sharper cuts in interest rates than seen until now, analysts said. But with its Easter recess under way, the next policy

Leveraged funds and banks are out; can other managers be far behind?

See BONDS, Page 11

Saudis Hold Fast Against OPEC Output Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — World petroleum prices seem destined to languish in the bargain basement after Saudi Arabia refused to cut oil production at OPEC's weekend meeting. As a result of the decision by the biggest exporter, the best OPEC could do was freeze current output quotas until the end of the year, at a total of 24.32 million barrels a day.

The accord on Saturday might help prices to a gradual, modest recovery from their collapse in 1993. But Saudi Arabia's resolve to give priority to keeping its share of the market infuriated Iran, its political rival in the Gulf and a so-called pricing hawk in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Iran and others in the 12-nation OPEC had wanted one million barrels daily taken off the market now, to lower prices up quickly and to aid their debt-laden economies.

That opportunity "slipped through our hands," said Iran's oil minister, Gholamreza Aghazadeh, as the Saudis retained their jealously guarded quota of 8.0 million barrels a day.

Delegates said the Saudi oil minister, Hasham Nazer, had treated the meeting to a lecture, making clear his skepticism that Iran and others like Nigeria would honor lower quotas if they were granted.

The Saudis blame last year's price collapse on OPEC quota violators, along with high non-OPEC output from the North Sea and global recession.

John Hervey, analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jettette Securities Corp., said the OPEC freeze might "knock a dollar off" prices over the next six months.

On Friday, West Texas Intermediate crude for May delivery on the New York

Mercantile Exchange settled at \$15.13 a barrel, up 5 cents for the day.

Nauman Barakat, a vice president for energy futures with Merrill Lynch & Co., agreed weaker prices "may be the immediate reaction of the market." But he added, "I think prices will go higher in the second half of the year."

Indeed, OPEC hopes that its freeze now will lead oil company buyers to decide that there will be a tight market when seasonal demand picks up towards the next northern winter.

Delegates said Saudi Arabia seems to see its current quota as an absolute minimum until the United Nations lifts its Gulf War embargo on Iraqi oil sales.

The official Iraqi news agency INA reported Saturday that Iraq had struck deals with French oil companies that would take effect once the UN embargo is lifted.

Oil Minister Safa Hadi Jawad told al-Qadisiya newspaper that "negotiations in Paris with French oil companies resulted in agreements that will be implemented after the embargo is lifted," according to INA. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Geneva-Bound?

OPEC is considering moving its headquarters from Vienna to Geneva, an OPEC source said Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported from Geneva.

The source said that after 29 years in rented premises in Vienna, "We want to have our own headquarters."

The source said Geneva authorities had offered to provide a site for 90 years and help finance construction of a headquarters near the UN institutions in the Swiss city.

Orders For Tools Fall in U.S.

One-Time Factors Cited for Decline

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine tool orders declined 22.1 percent in February as demand from automakers and other manufacturers returned to normal levels after a busy January, according to a study released on Sunday.

Orders decreased to \$280.75 million following a 9 percent gain in January, to \$360.20 million, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said. Compared with a year earlier, orders fell 0.7 percent.

The decline in February does not suggest that the economy is contracting, said Patrick McGibbon, director of statistics for the industry group. January sales were unusually strong, after the economy grew in late 1993 at the fastest pace in more than a decade.

Economists study machine tool orders to gauge factory output and business expansion. Both accelerated as consumer demand picked up for cars and other durable goods, such as home appliances.

But factory orders for durable goods fell 2.5 percent in February, the first decrease in seven months, as aircraft and defense orders slumped, the government said Wednesday. Economists interpreted that decline as a slowdown after a big run-up last year.

By category, metal-cutting-tool orders decreased 32.2 percent in February from a month earlier, to \$183.0 million, while metal-forming-tool orders rose 8.1 percent, to \$97.8 million.

Machine-tool shipments increased 21.1 percent during February.

See ARTE, Page 12

Siemens Wins Deal For Italtel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Siemens AG, reportedly beating out French and U.S. competitors, was chosen as the foreign partner for Italy's state telephone equipment maker on Saturday and will form a venture that hopes to export 40 percent of its output.

Stet SpA, the Italian telecommunications giant that is being privatized, will merge the equipment maker Italtel with Siemens Telecommunications SpA, a subsidiary of Munich-based Siemens.

Siemens and Stet said Saturday that they would each control 50 percent of the venture, which will have annual revenue of 3.4 trillion lire (\$2 billion) and aims to hit its export target by the 1996-97 financial year.

Siemens will inject cash into the venture. The partners declined to say how much, but Italian newspapers estimated the sum at 1.2 trillion to 1.7 trillion lire.

The deal ends Stet's relationship with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. ATT holds a 20 percent stake in Italtel, which it will now sell.

Stet had up to Saturday declined to comment on reports identifying AT&T and Alcatel Alsthom of France as leading suitors for Italtel.

Italtel had revenue of 2.6 trillion lire last year and profit of 40.2 billion lire. About a fifth of its production is exported. Siemens's Italian telecom unit had 1993 revenue of 700 billion lire, of which about a third was from exports.

A foreign alliance is widely deemed essential if Italtel is to survive in the competitive European telecommunications industry.

Last week, Stet finalized the merger of five domestic telephone and satellite companies to form Telecom Italia SpA.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

A Commercial Turn for Europe's Arte

By Daniel Tilles
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Art for art's sake may yet be the battle cry in certain European quarters, but even a serious cultural highbrow such as the Franco-German-Belgian public-television station Arte is looking at the public relations, not to mention financial, possibilities of using advertising from a few blue-chip companies.

As such, the cultural station that went on the air in May 1992 is planning to announce Monday in Paris the creation of a corporate-sponsoring partnership, called Arte-Club. By the end of the year, Arte-Club plans to have signed from 10 to 15 "European-minded companies" that the station hopes will participate in a wide range of activities: from co-sponsoring cultural events across Europe to the eventual co-production of original Arte programming.

Over the past several months, about 60 companies, including Mercedes-Benz AG and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, Pierre Cardin and the electronics retailer FNAC SA have received proposals regarding participation in the club, explained Michael Schroeder, an Arte executive at the channel's headquarters in Strasbourg, France.

Ultimately, a list of Arte-Club partners, as they will be known, would be developed so that no more than one company in any single product sector would be represented. The partners will be offered a number of promotional opportunities as a result of their association with the channel.

Each company will receive a number of Arte on-screen billboards, spots that focus simply on the company's logo rather than specific products and a kind of corporate television advertising seen on Public Broadcasting Service in the United States. In addition, the companies will receive the right to use the Arte-Club logo for packaging and certain merchandising purposes.

Moreover, the partners will be offered public relations possibilities at European cultural events where Arte participates, such as the Salzburg Music Festival, the Berlin Film Festival and the Montreux Jazz Festival. Partners will also be offered the opportunity to develop new cultural events with Arte and to assist in the production of programming for the channel.

Clearly, Arte-Club membership is the kind of glamour program that could prove attractive to certain corporations. André Hochberg, the director of communications at

FNAC, was enthusiastic about the proposal. "Given our business, we would be a very logical partner."

But he made clear that no final decision by FNAC had as yet been made. "This would be the first time we had a relationship with a TV channel that went further than just buying advertising time."

Participating club partners will be asked to pay an annual club fee and the total corporate contribution is expected to be between 10 to 15 million French francs (\$1.8 million to \$2.6 million).

"TV co-productions would of course involve additional investment by interested club partners," added Mr. Schroeder. But this is a tiny amount compared to Arte's total annual budget of about 1.7 billion francs. France contributes about two-thirds of this total, Germany roughly a third and Belgium a fraction.

Mr. Schroeder said that the network, with audience share of 2.6 percent in France and 0.6 percent in Germany, was seeking to broaden its appeal beyond the largely upscale people it currently counts as its most loyal viewers. It can be seen in about 35 million

See ARTE, Page 12

Mexico Wanted Off, but the Market Wouldn't Stop

By Brett D. Fromson
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Although securities regulators asked U.S. markets to delay trading Mexican stocks the day after last week's assassination, Wall Street dealers and professional traders continued buying and selling them, according to regulators and congressional sources.

The trading suspension had been requested by the Securities and Exchange Commission to halt panic selling after Mexico's leading presidential candidate was shot and killed. Mexican officials had requested the U.S. government halt the trading out of fear that dumping of Mexican shares might destabilize their country's economy and political situation.

Representative Edward J. Mar-

key, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the House subcommittee on telecommunications and finance, told the SEC chairman, Arthur Levitt, he was disturbed by Wall Street's failure to comply with the agency's requests.

Mr. Markey asked the SEC for a report on its conversations with the exchanges, a chronology of trading in Mexican shares and "an explanation of why trading was initiated in these securities in light of the commission's request that the opening of trading be delayed."

The affair raises at least two public policy questions, according to congressional sources. First, as foreign companies list their shares in the United States and as U.S. investors buy shares of overseas compa-

nies, can the SEC stop trading promptly when necessary?

Second, if some Wall Street players continue trading despite a suspension, do they have an unfair advantage over other investors?

An SEC source said the agency moved promptly to delay most trading and that no investors appear to have been disadvantaged. "In an age of global markets, computer trading, faxes and instant telephone communication, it would be naive to think we can pull the plug and stop all trading," the source said.

Here is a rough chronology of the events, according to the sources:

Early Thursday, SEC officials asked the New York Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq over-the-counter market to delay trading in Mexican securities.

At 9:39 A.M., nine minutes after the opening, the NYSE halted trading in Mexican shares.

The National Association of Securities Dealers initially halted only the reporting of stock price

quotations for shares listed on Nasdaq. Officials said Nasdaq stops trading only when the NYSE declares a "regulatory halt."

The SEC called Nasdaq again to stop trading, but by then, the NYSE was about to resume trades on its exchange.

NYSE officials, sources said, were under the impression that the delay was supposed to last only until 10 A.M. When an official of the SEC's division of market regulation called a few minutes before 10 asking for an extension until 11 A.M., he was told it was too late.

At this point the SEC yielded to reality.

[On Friday, the IPC index of the Mexican stock market closed down just 22.79 points, at 2,520.78, Knight-Ridder reported from Mexico City.]

[Overall, analysts said the Wednesday assassination of the candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, and Thursday's national holiday, did not have the dire impact on trading that had been expected.]

Currency Market Is Reserved for Chinese Firms

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China will bar companies with foreign investors from its new bank-based currency exchange system and will instead keep swap markets open for them, the Economic Daily reported Sunday.

The decision, which appears aimed at supporting the yuan and containing China's trade deficit, constituted a change in the currency reforms adopted at the first of the year. Beijing had originally called for swap centers to be abolished on April 1 and replaced by an interbank currency market, with banks selling yuan to Chinese and foreign-funded ventures.

Reservations signed by the deputy prime minister, Zhu Rongji, exclude foreign-funded companies from the provisions allowing Chinese companies to freely buy dollars at state-designated banks.

Foreign businesses in China are not happy with the swap centers, where in order to get foreign exchange they must seek counterparties with excess hard currency.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending March 25, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.

Asia/Pacific
136
135
134
133
132
131
130
129
128
127
F M T W T F

Europe
120
119
118
117
116
115
114
113
112
111
F M T W T F

North America
103
102
101
100
99
98
97
96
95
94
F M T W T F

Latin America
133
132
131
130
129
128
127
126
125
124
F M T W T F

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	3/24/94	3/25/94	% change	3/24/94	3/25/94	% change
Energy	111.53	112.81	-1.13	112.55	114.55	-1.75
Utilities	123.33	126.71	-2.57	122.58	123.11	-0.42
Finance	115.62	116.44	-0.70	97.40	99.38	-1.99
Services	118.42	119.77	-1.13	128.90	127.88	-0.72

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and the United States. The index is composed of the 50 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top ten stocks are tracked.

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CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

	1 U.S. dollar	100 Japanese yen	100 Swiss francs	100 German marks	100 Italian lire	100 French francs	100 British pounds	100 Australian dollars	100 New Zealand dollars	100 Hong Kong dollars	100 Singapore dollars	100 Taiwan dollars	100 South Korean won	100 Thai baht	100 Indonesian rupiah	100 Philippine pesos	100 Malaysian ringgit	100 Hong Kong dollars	100 New Zealand dollars	100 Australian dollars	100 Singapore dollars	100 Taiwan dollars	100 South Korean won	100 Thai baht	100 Indonesian rupiah	100 Philippine pesos	100 Malaysian ringgit	100 Hong Kong dollars	100 New Zealand dollars	100 Australian dollars	100 Singapore dollars	100 Taiwan dollars	100 South Korean won	100 Thai baht	100 Indonesian rupiah	100 Philippine pesos	100 Malaysian ringgit	100 Hong Kong dollars	100 New Zealand dollars	100 Australian dollars	100 Singapore dollars	100 Taiwan dollars	100 South Korean won	100 Thai baht	100 Indonesian rupiah	100 Philippine pesos	100 Malaysian ringgit	100 Hong Kong dollars	100 New Zealand 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The Record

gn	9.43	-11	PrMSB	21.91	+70	Growth	18.10	-72	Eqv
gn	9.31	-06	PrmTRB	15.85	-26	HerInv	23.24	-71	ImB
gn	12.78	-09	SecrB	15.53	-42	InfEq	7.58	-16	Wm

LTBand n	9.49	-08	Incon
Select n	38.69	-96	IntGr
TxEST n	9.09	-01	W

12.15	-.21	TXB1	12.09	-.14	TXB1	10.21	-.04	Penr
7.95	-.16	WinB1	6.37	-.07	WinB1	10.30	-.05	PATx
12.22	-	Smith	21.93	-1.01	Smith	21.93	-1.01	Qua

n	15.66	—08	Printel	9.55	—09	Value n	5.18	—03	US Go
ndz			Printl p	7.99	—08	Vista n	10.25	—53	Wood S
cp	12.17	—28	Printl p	0.12	—13	USLargeSrk n	5.13	—08	WinF

USAA Group:	
AgsvGf n20.13	— .45
Balanced n12.55	— .12

Ap	9.61	-.09	Intl	23.64	-.08	CABO n	10.33	-.09	Wooch
Std	\$0.15	-.05	Overseas	11.60	-.05	Cornst n	23.52	-.20	Bond
no	9.99	-.01	Society Funds			GNMA	10.02	-.03	Prdce
						Gold n	9.57	+.41	Prdce

balance x	9.70	-17	GrInc n	10.32	-31
Overstat x	12.08	-30	Grwth n	17.42	-49
GrStk x	9.99	-26	IncStk n	14.03	-21
Intc	13.33	-26			

x	15.57	-34	Intmnc x	9.68	-07	Infm n	14.09	-26	Oppor
IP	55	-03	InvGld x	9.61	-10	NYBdn	11.12	-07	Workm
p	11.80	-43	Ltd ln x	10.19	-06	Shrtm n	9.11	-03	

pn 10.62	-.02	CH RegSt x14.86	-.19	TxFIn	9.28	-.08	ClGrp
pn 15.02	-.43	CH TP x 10.00	-.12	TxEIT n	12.71	-.07	ClInc
pn 10.68	-.19	SpGrStk x10.11	-.21	TxEIT n	13.50	-.09	ClBot
pn 14.00	-.34						Wd

3.93	Sakitz x	9.91	-27	VABd	10.95	-06	VonFE
24.80	US Gvtn x	10.85	-12	WldGr n	12.75	-25	VonTh
	VotSiz x	9.84	-77				

an 72.63	—51	SoundSh n	16.92	—17	Asio	10.19	—10	Whist F
14.78	—19	SAM SC	14.17	—13	EmpAmr	9.59	—05	Curin
ee n 9.79	—06	SAM Vol n	10.18	—06	Equity	20.19	—21	GvOb

10.33	SoTrVics10.25	-10	IncGro	12.37	-18	IncGro	12.37	-18
9.97	SoTrVics1 x10.41	-26	Int/Modin	6.90	-25	Int/Modin	6.90	-25
10.41	SoPISik	36.42	-1.87	IntfD	10.55	-12	IntfD	10.55

12.41	-29	St. Louis X 7.59	1.15	INTT	8.80	-01	SelBCh	
12.44	-29	Stagcoach Funds		LTTE	9.09	-02	TotRat	
10.15	-05	AselAic	18.39	-30	Medin	8.66	-07	Yackm
10.15	-08	CA TEin	18.14	-23				

10.15	CA TF	10.60	ST GSec	6.94	ST T	1.01	YanGle
10.89	CrsStkn	32.74	ST GSec	6.94	ST T	1.13	Zweig F
10.67	Dvsn	11.08	ST T	6.94	ST T	1.01	STDA
10.24							

rn 9.94	-.02	GNMA	10.92	-.07	United Funds:	7.03	-.01	ZS App
rn 9.90	-.05	Gthinc	14.88	-.29	Accumutiv	7.31	-.09	ZS MA
Tn 10.40	-.07	USGovt	14.85	-.12	Bond	1.10	-.01	ZS Gva

p 10.37 --.08	VRG 10.62 --.07	Continc 21.24 --.26	ZS P A
Standish Invst	GoldGvt 10.02 +.26	ZS App	
Equity n 31.51 --.08	GvSec 5.77 --.04		

n	13.67	-29	Folden n	20.42	-17	Hilnel	4.37	-83	ZS NCB
n	9.49	-57	GfExdn n	19.06	-33	Hishinc	9.43	-84	ZS G+P ZS P B

New International Bond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Borings Brothers	\$150	2001	3%	99.44	—	Over 3-month Libor, Redeemable at par from 1999. Fees 0.25% (CS First Boston).
Comit Finance (Jersey)	\$50	2004	3%	99%	—	Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest 5%, Fungible with outstanding new, rising total amount to \$150 million. Fees not disclosed. (Banque Paribas).
South Australian Government Financing Authority	\$500	1996	Libor	100	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.10%. Denominations \$10,000. (Swiss Bank Corp.).
Fixed-Coupons						
European Investment Bank	DM 1,000	2004	6%	101.45	99.20	Noncallable, Fees 1.50% (Deutsche Bank).
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	¥ 840	1995	7.43	100	—	Interest will be 7.43% if Libor is within a defined range. Noncallable, Fees not disclosed. Denominations 1 million yen. (Banque Paribas).
Deutsche Bank Finance	DM 500,000	2004	zero	43.15	42.10	Yield 9.02%, Reoffered at 42.15. Noncallable, Proceeds 213 billion frs. Fees 1.50% (Deutsche Bank).
KFW Int'l Finance	DM 200,000	1999	8%	100.80	98.80	Noncallable, Fees 1.50% (Deutsche Bank).
Abbey National Treasury Services	ECU 100	1999	6%	100.12	97.90	Reoffered at 98.545. Noncallable, Fees 1.50% (Société Générale).
Crédit Local de France	ECU 150	2001	6%	100.85	97.40	Reoffered at 99.12. Noncallable, Fees 1.50% (Crédit Lyonnais).
General Electric Capital Corp.	ECU 100	1999	6%	101.215	98.15	Reoffered at 99.59, Noncallable, Fees 1.50% (Crédit Commercial de France).
Robobank Nederland	CS 150	1999	7%	100.833	97.90	Reoffered at 99.233. Noncallable, Fees 1.50% (Barclays de Zotte Wadd).
Panasonic Finance	¥ 10,000	1997	3.15	100	—	Interest will be 3.15% until July 1996, thereafter 3.80%. Noncallable, Fees 0.1575%. Denominations 100 million yen. (RBI Int'l).
Equity-Linked						
Mitsubishi Oil Company	\$250	1998	1%	100	—	Noncallable, Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of 1,000 yen per share and at 107.30 yen per share. Fees 2.50% (Yamichi Int'l Europe).
Alcatel Alsthom	FF 5,000	2004	2%	—	—	Issue price is 800 francs per note. Redemption at maturity will be at 1,000 francs. Convertible at 800 francs per share, at 133.1% premium. Fees 2.60% (Société Générale).

Is the Fed's New Trumpet Deafening Markets?

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board, after years of complaints, is finally trying to be less secretive. Unfortunately, both Wall Street and the media are finding it difficult to adjust to the new openness.

The problem is that the old way of looking at the Fed was to assume that it was trying to keep secrets. When a Fed chairman actually announced a policy, in unambiguous language, it was clearly an important event. And the financial markets reacted, or overreacted, accordingly.

So when the Fed announced, first in early February, and then again last week, that it was pushing up the federal funds rate — the rate banks charge on loans to each other — by a quarter of a percentage point, it was treated as a big deal.

The markets diverged in February, and, after a day's delay, did so again last week. To be sure, last week's moves included concern over Mexican instability, following the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, the leading presidential candidate. But the Fed's moves have clearly unsettled investors.

In the old days, this new burst of openness hit the Fed, moves in the federal funds rate were closely watched on Wall Street for signs of the Fed's intent.

But there are a lot of other things that affect that rate, ranging from individual bank moves for capital to arcane technical and timing factors that can send the rate spiraling up or down temporarily.

So the rate got reported in the business section of the papers, not on page one.

When the Fed really wanted to send a message it did something else, most often move the discount rate, which is the rate it charges when it lends money to banks. Those moves were announced, and were treated as big things.

By announcing the federal funds moves, the Fed has created the perception it has made a major switch in monetary policy. In all probability, it has not, but is simply responding to criticism about secrecy.

With stock valuations at very high levels, however, there is a temptation to duck and run, just in case this is the big one. In all probability, Robert Barben, the former chief economist at Lehman Brothers, is right when he says this is a fairly typical stock market correction that begins after an economic recovery has picked up enough steam to start pushing up interest rates.

In the past, those corrections have ranged from 8 percent to 24 percent, but have been followed by rebounds as it became clear that rising interest rates were not choking off the recovery.

Last week, the Dow had its worst week since 1991, falling 3.1 percent, but it is off just 5.1 percent from its high. The S&P 500 is down only 4.4 percent from its high.

The important point, however, is that the Fed's moves are unlikely to spoil the party on Main Street, even as they dampen spirits on Wall Street. Commodity prices are rising, notes David Shulman, the chief equity strategist at Salomon Brothers Inc., and that is a sign of economic strength, not weakness.

■ **Prospects for Still Higher Rates**

Keith Bradsher of The New York Times reported from Washington:

When top Federal Reserve officials decided on Feb. 4 to raise short-term interest rates slightly, they debated not whether, but how high, to raise them, according to a summary of their meeting released last week.

The nation's central bank raised the overnight rate for loans between banks — the federal funds rate — by a quarter of a point on Feb. 4, to 3.25 percent, the smallest move possible. The Fed raised it again last Tuesday, to 3.5 percent.

The minutes from the Feb. 4 meeting, released on Friday, depict a committee surprisingly enthusiastic about raising rates. Some members of the Fed's policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee apparently wanted a large increase in February, the minutes show, and it was not clear that the week's increase would satisfy them.

Marc W. Wanshel, a Fed-watcher at J.P. Morgan & Co., predicted after seeing the minutes that the Fed would raise rates at its next meeting, on May 17, and maybe sooner.

"The debate clearly at the time was between those who wanted a large move and those who wanted a small move," Mr. Wanshel said. "Since they got the minimum amount possible, you can assume there are others that wanted more."

The increases, coupled with signs of strong economic growth and the selling of bonds by investment funds seeking to cover trading losses, have driven long-term interest rates to their highest levels since last summer.

The minutes say the committee believed that low interest rates were "highly stimulative" to the economy.

"In the committee's discussion of policy for the intervening period ahead, the members favored an adjustment toward a less accommodative policy stance, though views differed to some extent with regard to the amount of the adjustment," the minutes said.

The committee members compromised on Feb. 4 on a small increase partly because of concern that any increase at all might disrupt financial markets, particularly given that the raise would be the first in five years.

Fed officials expressed concern on Feb. 4 that the economy was growing so fast that companies would soon be bidding up the prices of labor and goods, feeding inflation.

SHORT COVER

Air France Gives Unions Deadline

PARIS (Reuters) — Fourteen unions have until Thursday to agree to a plan that commits the airline to boosting productivity by 30 percent over three years, Air France said Sunday.

Christian Blanc, chairman of Air France, and unions wound up 20 hours of talks early Sunday on a restructuring plan designed to cut huge losses at the state-run airline.

A spokesman for the CGT, a union whose delegation walked out of a meeting on Saturday, said the union opposed plans to cut jobs, freeze wages for three years and extend working hours.

An Air France spokesman said Mr. Blanc insisted that all unions must endorse the plan and he would consult the airline's 40,000 staff directly if any of the unions refused to sign.

Another German Union Settles Early

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Employers and unions in Germany's construction industry agreed Saturday to a pay raise of 2.4 percent after a third round of wage talks.

Pay for East German workers in the sector will be raised on Sept. 1 to 90 percent of West German levels, from 85 percent at present, representatives from unions and employers said at the end of the two days of talks.

The IG Bau-Stimme-Erden union had originally demanded a 6 percent pay rise and had called for equality between East and West German wage levels in the industry. Earlier this month IG Metall, the country's largest union, reached an accord with employers.

Lomrho Considers Noncash Dividend

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Lomrho PLC is considering giving shareholders the choice of a dividend in the form of corporate securities, instead of cash, Chairman Rene Ledeboer said at the company's annual meeting.

The company has about 768.3 million shares outstanding and could expect to save nearly £20 million (\$44.7 million) annually at last year's payout level. Scripts offered by other companies have recently met with shareholder approval, including a vote of 92 percent for a recent move by Barmah Castrol PLC.

Broken Hill Unfazed by Weak Prices

SYDNEY (AFP) — Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest publicly traded company, said Sunday that it could maintain production and sales at current levels even though commodity prices would continue to fall.

John Prescott, chief executive of the mining and resources company, said that it would seek to maintain its high earnings level even though it would have "a real challenge" in sustaining its performance. BHP announced last week that its minerals division had lifted overall results to a net profit of 284.2 million Australian dollars (\$202.3 million), up 26 percent from a year ago and higher than most market forecasts.

"We are going into a period of lower coal prices, lower iron ore prices and on top of that petroleum prices remain depressed," he said.

Disney Weighs Opening Animal Park

ORLANDO, Florida (Reuters) — Walt Disney World's fourth Orlando theme park, which could open as early as 1997, will mix wild animals with nature walks and elaborate thrill rides, the Orlando Sentinel reported, citing a confidential marketing video.

Disney sources cautioned that although the basic concepts will remain the same, the park's design is constantly being revised, the newspaper said.

The Sentinel's report, based on viewings of the marketing video, said the animal park would have a strong conservation theme.

A giant Tree of Life, the park's icon, would rise in the midst of the setting, in the style of the famous Cinderella's Castle.

The lands may include a "Beasty Kingdom," which features imaginary animals from storybooks and fairy tales; a "Dinosaurland," Disney's answer to Jurassic Park, which invites guests on an archeological dig and takes them back in time to rescue dinosaurs from extinction; "Africa," where guests can see wild animals, and witness the capture of poachers, who threaten the environment; "Asia," which features rides through simulated rain forests.

India Reported Buying Hawk Planes

LONDON (Bloomberg) — India is expected to buy £940 million (\$1.4 billion) worth of British Aerospace PLC's Hawk aircraft, the Sunday Telegraph reported, citing Indian Defense Ministry sources.

The deal was discussed between the prime ministers, John Major and Narasimha Rao, and is the culmination of three years of talks, the newspaper said. The agreement is expected to involve the purchase of 66 Hawks and may be followed by orders for 84 Hawks, bringing the sales total to £2 billion, the paper said.

Singapore Airlines Weighs Orders

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Singapore Airlines plans to order up to 52 aircraft valued at about 10 billion Singapore dollars (\$6.31 billion) in the next few months, the Business Times reported Saturday.

The newspaper quoted a spokesman of the airline saying that it had asked Boeing Co. and Airbus Industrie to make bids to supply the aircraft. The spokesman said the orders were necessary to enable the airline to continue to grow at 8 to 10 percent a year.

Li Ka-shing Sets Chongqing Project

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Li Ka-shing, a Hong Kong billionaire, is launching a real estate development in China costing about 1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$129 million), according to the Beijing-controlled newspaper Wen Wei Po.

The project, undertaken by a unit of Mr. Li's flagship Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., will be in the city of Chongqing in Sichuan province, the Hong Kong-based daily said.

For the Record

Modern Terminals Ltd., a container terminal operator, is negotiating with China Merchant Steam Navigation to buy an interest in China's southern port of Shekou, the South China Sunday Morning Post reported.

Toshiba Corp., NEC Corp., Hitachi Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. — five major Japan's makers of semiconductors — are expected to show combined capital investment rising 10 percent in the financial year of 1994, which begins in April.

Bank of China and Siam Commercial Bank, two Thai banks, raised their prime lending rate by one-quarter point to 10.25 percent, effective Monday, with other banks expected to follow suit next week.

Clouds Thicken Over Bonds

By Robert Hurtado
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Investor concern that the economy is continuing to grow at a fast pace caused interest rates to surge last week, pushing the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond over 7 percent for the first time in 10 months.

The increased cost of borrowing is likely to be felt by consumers with credit cards and by those shopping for home mortgage loans, along with corporations venturing into the debt market to borrow cash.

On Friday the yield of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond jumped to 7.01 percent, from 6.92 percent a week earlier. This was the highest yield since it reached 7.04 percent on May 21, 1993.

"The fact that we're through an important level will do some psychological damage to bonds," said Jack McIntyre, senior fixed-income analyst for Technical Data in Boston.

In addition, he added, the breach of 7 percent exposes "the bond market to mutual fund investors who will now have to think long and hard about starting to withdraw some of that money out of bond mutual funds."

"If that happens, we could easily see bond yields move to 7.25 percent, sooner rather than later."

Among the forces working against the bond market, Mr. McIntyre said, is the Commodity Research Bureau index, a closely watched inflation indicator, which is now at the highest level in three and a half years.

Without fresh data from which to draw conclusions, traders and investors cannot conclude yet that economic growth is slowing down from the quick pace at the end of last year. But this week will provide some of the data investors are looking for, with most of the attention focusing on the March employment numbers due on Good Friday, when the bond market is to be closed. Bond futures will be traded in an abbreviated session.

On Tuesday the Conference Board will release its March consumer confidence reading, and on Wednesday manufacturing shipments and orders data for February are due out. Another revision of the fourth-quarter gross domestic product will highlight Thursday along with the Chicago purchasing managers' report for March, followed on Friday by the national association's report and the University of Michigan's confidence measure to subscribers.

Worries over Mexico after the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, the presidential candidate, eased last week after the Mexican markets reopened without panic.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

■ **Expected this week:** Brussels-March consumer price index. Forecast: Up 2.4 percent in year.

■ **Expected this week:** Frankfurt-March preliminary cost of living. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month, up 3.2 percent in year.

■ **Expected this week:** Brussels-March unemployment rate. Forecast: Up 13.9 percent in year.

■ **March 26:** President March West German cost of living. Bloomberg Business News survey forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month, up 0.2 percent rise in year.

Euromarkets At a Glance

	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25
U.S. 3-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
U.S. 6-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
U.S. 1-year term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
French 3-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
French 6-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
French 1-year term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
German 3-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
German 6-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
German 1-year term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Japanese 3-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Japanese 6-month term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Japanese 1-year term	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

Weekly Sales


	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21
Stratistics	23.20	23.20	23.20	23.20
Convert.	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
FRN	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
ECU	5.12.00	5.12.00	5.12.00	5.12.00
Total	5.46.70	5.46.70	5.46.70	5.46.70

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year
U.S.	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%
German	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%
French	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%
ECU	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%
Japanese	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 28 - April 2

Date	Event
March 28	U.S. 3-month Libor rate. U.S. 6-month Libor rate. U.S. 1-year Libor rate. U.S. Treasury yield. U.S. Treasury bill yield. U.S. Treasury note yield. U.S. Treasury bond yield. U.S. Treasury inflation index. U.S. Treasury price index. U.S. Treasury volume index. U.S. Treasury turnover index. U.S. Treasury open interest index. U.S. Treasury futures index. U.S. Treasury options index. U.S. Treasury derivatives index. U.S. Treasury securities index. U.S. Treasury debt index. U.S. Treasury credit index. U.S. Treasury risk index. U.S. Treasury return index. U.S. Treasury volatility index. U.S. Treasury correlation index. U.S. Treasury beta index. U.S. Treasury alpha index. U.S. Treasury Sharpe index. U.S. Treasury Treynor index. U.S. Treasury Jensen index. U.S. Treasury Sortino index. U.S. Treasury Calmar index. U.S. Treasury maximum drawdown index. U.S. Treasury value at risk index. U.S. Treasury stress test index. U.S. Treasury scenario analysis index. U.S. Treasury sensitivity analysis index. U.S. Treasury attribution analysis index. U.S. Treasury performance analysis index. U.S. Treasury benchmark analysis index. U.S. Treasury peer analysis index. U.S. Treasury relative performance index. U.S. Treasury risk-adjusted performance index. U.S. Treasury risk-return analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-reward analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-cost analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-benefit analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-impact analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-probability analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-severity analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-frequency analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-duration analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-maturity analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-liquidity analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-solvency analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-capital analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-leverage analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-gearing analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-coverage analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-protection analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-mitigation analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-transfer analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-hedging analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-allocation analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-diversification analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-concentration analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-correlation analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-dependency analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-redundancy analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-replication analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-synthesis analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-integration analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-optimization analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-maximization analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-minimization analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-balancing analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-harmonization analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-synchronization analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-coordination analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-organization analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-management analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-governance analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-compliance analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-ethics analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-social analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-environmental analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-governance analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-compliance analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-ethics analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-social analysis index. U.S. Treasury risk-environmental analysis index.



Jardine Strategic

Highlights 1993

Further Steady Growth

- Net assets per share + 79%
- Earnings per share + 6%
- Dividends per ordinary share + 9%

"The financial strength of each of the Company's strategic investments, the diversity of their businesses and the quality of their management provide good reason for confidence that Jardine Strategic will continue to benefit from the above average economic growth of the Asia-Pacific Region, where the preponderance of our business interests lies."

Henry Keswick, Chairman
24th March 1994

1993 RESULTS	
	Year ended 31st December
	1993
	US\$m
Turnover	5,144.5
Operating profit	206.7
Share of profits less losses of associates	385.9
Net interest expense	(26.9)
Profit before taxation	565.7
Taxation	(48.1)
Profit after taxation	517.6
Outside interests	(149.3)
Profit after taxation and outside interests	368.3
Extraordinary items	68.2
Profit attributable to Shareholders	374.2
Preference dividends	(31.0)
Profit attributable to ordinary Shareholders	343.2
Ordinary Dividends	(90.4)
Retained profit for the year	252.8
Net assets (note)	7,506.4
	US\$
Earnings per share	38.01
— basic	38.01
— fully-diluted	35.55
Dividends per ordinary share	12.50
	US\$
Net assets per share (note)	8.47
— basic	8.47
— fully-diluted	7.51

Note: Based on the market price of the Company's holdings. Fully-diluted net assets per share assume full conversion of the outstanding convertible preference shares.

Jardine Strategic Holdings Limited
Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability

The final dividend of US\$6.50 per ordinary share will be payable on 9th June 1994, subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 2nd June 1994, to Shareholders on the register of members at the close of business on 22nd April 1994. The ordinary share registers will be closed from 25th to 29th April 1994 inclusive. The ordinary dividend will be available in United States Dollars, Hong Kong Dollars and Sterling. Ordinary Shareholders on the International branch register will receive United States Dollars while ordinary Shareholders on the Hong Kong branch register will receive Hong Kong Dollars, unless they elect for one of the alternative currencies by notifying the Company's registrars or transfer agents by 20th May 1994. Ordinary Shareholders whose shares are held through the Central Depository System in Singapore ("CDS") will receive Hong Kong Dollars, unless they elect through CDS to receive United States Dollars.

Stock Ownership Comes to Beijing

BEIJING — A steady stream of Beijing residents lined up on Sunday for the first public share offering open to investors in the capital.

Dozens of branches of banks and other financial institutions opened over the weekend to allow people to buy applications for a minimum bid of 200 yuan (\$23). The sale will last three days.

An application conveys the right to buy 500 shares in one of four companies if drawn in a lottery. Even losers do not lose all, as the applications act like six-month certificates of deposit paying 9 percent annual interest.

"I plan to spend 2,000 yuan and would like to buy shares of the different companies," said one woman standing in line at a bank.

"People will not spend all their money on this but just a portion," the man next to her said. "Share-holding is still new to people in Beijing. It started earlier in South China, where people are more familiar with it."

The issue appeared to have been carefully prepared, with forms on sale at many outlets and police on guard to prevent disturbances. In 1992, frustrated would-be investors rioted in the southern city of Shenzhen after applications ran out.

The four companies are Beijing Department Store, Beiren Printing Machinery Co., Beijing Light Bus Co. and Beijing Town County Trade Center Co. The prices of individual stocks range from 3 to 8 yuan a share.

The issue, of 175 million shares

in total, is intended to raise 1.08 billion yuan for the four companies, the Beijing Daily said Sunday.

■ Listing Delayed

A Chinese generator maker has postponed plans to list its stock on the Hong Kong exchange because of the market's fall in recent weeks, securities sources said on Sunday.

Dongfang Electrical Machinery Co. had been expected to offer class H shares worth about 350 million Hong Kong dollars (\$45 million) by the middle of next month. The H class of stock is reserved for Chinese companies traded on the Hong Kong exchange.

But a securities source, who asked not to be identified, said Dongfang's Hong Kong listing would be postponed to the end of April or May.

Another source said a further reason for the postponement was problems in completing the documents for listing.

Dongfang, which is based in Sichuan province, is the eighth Chinese company to seek a listing in Hong Kong under Beijing's plan to raise foreign capital for modernizing its state industries.

Most of the others were launched in the second half of 1993 in a bull market that came to an abrupt halt in January.

The latest, Yizheng Chemical Fiber Co., received a relatively muted response when it offered H shares in Hong Kong earlier this month. The Hang Seng index has fallen 27 percent, to 9,234.21 points, at Friday's close from a record 12,599.23 on Jan. 4.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agency France-Press

Amsterdam

Amsterdam stocks are expected to be volatile this week after falling in line with last week's sinking dollar, a trend that hurts stocks of Dutch exporters.

The CBS all-share index closed last Friday at 272.10 points, down from 283.60 points the previous week.

Frankfurt

Optimism spread in the stock exchange last week, with several companies announcing promising results, before prices fell Friday, pushed down by a drop in bond prices in line with gloom on Wall Street.

The DAX-30 leading share index ended Friday at 2,130.06 points, down by 1.17 percent from the previous week.

Analysts said the exchange was likely to be more buoyant this week with hopes increasing for further reductions in interest rates. The Federation of German Banks said Thursday that German rates would continue to fall despite increases in U.S. rates.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong stock prices rose moderately in volatile trading last week despite U.S. interest-rate rises and a move by the Jardine

Matheson trading house to remove its stock from the local exchange.

Analysts said the market would be shaky again this week with much depending on the direction taken by Tokyo.

The blue-chip Hang Seng Index gained 101.90 points, 1.12 percent, to close the week's trading at 9,234.21 on Friday.

London

Shares plummeted after a series of poor indicators—including higher-than-expected 2.4 percent inflation for February—dashed hopes of a cut in interest rates. But analysts said the market would bounce back this week with bargain-hunters likely to be out in force.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares fell briefly through the 3,100 barrier for the first time in four months, before closing Friday at 3,129—a weekly drop of 89.1 points, or 2.7 percent.

Milan

Buying ahead of Italy's general election pushed prices up on the Milan exchange last week. The Mibtel index rose by 0.46 percent over the week, to 10,716 points.

Analysts said all eyes would turn this week to the outcome of the election. Brokers said the poll was expected to be inconclusive and

would be followed by a tense period of negotiation to form a coalition government.

Paris

The Bourse turned down last week, depressed by the weakness of the Bank of France's initiatives on interest rates and the upward trend in long-term rates.

Dealers said the room for recovery this week was limited with student unrest in France upsetting the markets, though a strong pickup in the United States could reverse the slide, they said.

The CAC 40 index fell by 3.8 percent last week from the previous week to 2,136.62 points, close to its lowest point of the year.

The Federal Reserve raised short-term rates a quarter point Tuesday. Germany cut its repurchase rate by 8 basis points Wednesday and the Bank of France cut its tender rate by 10 basis points the following day.

Disappointing results from Credit Lyonnais and the huge government rescue plan for the bank depressed shares further Friday.

Singapore

Singapore's blue chip Straits Times Industrial index rode the roller coaster last week before falling 20.60 points to close the week at 2,083.42 points.

Gainers were led by Jurong Shipyard which climbed 1.30 dollars to 13.10 dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices fell last week, depressed by tension in Korea, a fall on Wall Street and concerns over the assassination of the Mexican ruling party's presidential candidate.

The 225-issue Nikkei average closed at 19,836.48 yen on Friday, down 632.97 points or 3.2 percent from a week earlier.

Yasuo Ueki, general manager of equities operations at Nikko Securities Co., said dealers did not want to make significant moves late this week with only a week until the new fiscal year, beginning April 1.

Zurich

Shares fell slightly last week after the dollar slipped, but analysts said they expected the market to stabilize this week.

The Swiss Performance Index fell by 8.41 points, or 0.4 percent, to 1,823.1 points.

Nestlé fell by 29 Swiss francs to 1,210 despite news of a 7 percent rise in oil price and an increase in its dividend.

Among the chemicals issues, Ciba-Geigy rose by 31 francs to 902 and Sandoz rose by 110 francs to 4,010. Banks were hit by interest rate worries.

Issue Terms To Be Set For Banesto

MADRID — Shareholders of Banco Español de Crédito SA approved a plan to rescue the bank on Saturday and agreed to sue its former board for mismanagement.

Under the bailout plan, the bank will cover its equity shortfall through a capital withdrawal and a share of new stock. Banesto's old management, led by Mario Conde, was replaced by the Bank of Spain on Dec. 28 after audits found the bank's liabilities exceeded its assets by 605 billion pesetas (\$4.4 billion).

As a result of the recapitalization plan, Banesto will have a new majority owner by May 8. Bids are expected from Banco Santander SA, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya SA and state-owned Argentaria SA.

Terms for the auction of new shares will be published next week, said Alfredo Saenz, the acting chairman.

The key issue will be the price decided by the Bank of Spain. Banks view the current market level of 800 pesetas a share as too much. They also feel the cut in nominal share value to 400 pesetas from 700 under Mr. Saenz's plan, was too generous.

But Mr. Saenz said care had to be taken not to alienate existing small shareholders and foreign investors.

Mr. Saenz gave the board's backing for legal proceedings against Mr. Conde's team, based on Spanish law granting the right to demand compensation from administrators who break the law or infringe company statutes. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

ARTE: Highbrow European TV Station Develops Ties With Blue-Chip Corporate Advertisers

Continued from Page 9

households. In addition to France, Germany and Belgium, the channel is also available in parts of Scandinavia, Portugal, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, Slovakia and North Africa.

An ad campaign scheduled to begin this week in France uses the theme "My television is talented." Arte needs to make clear that

"the channel is for everybody," said Mr. Schroeder. "Making a show more popular doesn't have to entail an absence of quality."

But analysts note a danger that the station's basic demographics could be jeopardized if Arte decided that the only way to broaden its viewer base would be by diluting the intellectual content of its programs.

Among the skeptics who doubt that Arte can expand much, Caroline Olchanski, a financial analyst following media and communications industries at Dupont Demant in Paris, claimed that the French audience numbers were actually only about 1 percent rather than the 2.6 percent claimed by Arte.

She said that this was far short of

the 5 percent market share that Arte is aiming to achieve. At the same time, she cautioned that there was not much information available on the channel.

"In France, it's more or less a failure," she said, explaining that the channel's thematic nature was meeting too much competition from cable TV stations. "It's hard to justify the budget and maintain a

channel with only a 1 percent audience," she said.

Ms. Olchanski said the certain companies might nevertheless be interested in becoming partners if Arte could continue to deliver its upscale, decision-maker audience.

"What interests these companies is the PR opportunity," she said. "Sponsoring a program is nothing more than a form of advertising."

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 25.

(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00
ABC	2.3	8.14	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	0.00

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Mar. 25	Mar. 18	Chg
DJ Index	3,774.73	3,895.65	-3.10%
DJ Ind. Ind.	2,213.15	2,263.94	-2.24%
DJ Tech. Ind.	1,141.86	1,172.24	-2.58%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%
S & P 500	425.97	436.31	-2.37%

Money Rates

3-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00

Money Rates	Mar. 25	Mar. 18	Chg
3-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00

Money Rates	Mar. 25	Mar. 18	Chg
3-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00

Money Rates	Mar. 25	Mar. 18	Chg
3-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year T-bill	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Eurodollar	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year LIBOR	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Prime	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Fed funds	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Banker's	3.00	3.00	0.00
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3-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commercial	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Municipal	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Corporate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Swap	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Forward	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Option	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Futures	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Derivatives	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Commodity	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Energy	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Agriculture	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Livestock	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Precious Metals	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Real Estate	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Insurance	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Utilities	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Healthcare	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
1-year Technology	3.00	3.00	0.00
3-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00
6-month Consumer Goods	3.00	3.00	0.00

Money Rates	Mar. 25	Mar. 18	Chg

MONDAY SPORTS

Sato's Victory Angers Bonaly

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHIBA, Japan—Torn between Yuka Sato's artistry and dynamic footwork and Surya Bonaly's gymnastic jumping, the judges gave the women's world figure skating championship to Sato. Bonaly gave them a temper tantrum.

The French skater first refused to join Japan's Sato and bronze medalist Tanja Szewczenko, of Germany, on the awards podium. Then she quickly took off her silver medal.

The vice president of the International Skating Union, Lawrence Demmy, said Sunday that no punitive action was planned by the sport's governing body. He said the ISU council had received a letter of apology from the head of the French team, Didier Gailhaguet, and "that's the end of the matter."

Gailhaguet said earlier that Bonaly could face a one-year ban for unsports-

manlike behavior because "the ISU officials were very angry."

Asked later what message she meant to convey, Bonaly declared: "It's not right."

When she tried to succeed with technique, she said, she had been told she wasn't artistic enough.

"When I change to just normal skating, that's not good, too. I don't know what I have to do. I'm crazy," she said.

The vote was close. Sato, a stylist with dizzying footwork, received higher artistic marks—six 5.9s of a possible 6.0 and three 5.8s—and the first-place votes of five of the nine judges.

Her technique was rated 5.7 and 5.8.

Bonaly won mostly 5.8s and 5.9s for her technique in an ambitious program that included a four-jump and back-to-back triple jumps. But she touched her band to the ice on one later triple loop.

Her artistic marks ranged from 5.5 to 5.9, and four judges ranked her first. But one rated her third, behind Szewczenko. She arrived late at the medalists' news conference and said she was "fed up."

For both skaters, it was a great opportunity for a world title. All three Olympic medalists were absent. Champion Oksana Baiul, of Ukraine, was recovering from an injury in Lillehammer. Silver medalist Nancy Kerrigan, of the United States, was resting, and bronze medalist Chen Lu, of China, withdrew at the last moment with a broken foot.

Bonaly was fourth at the Olympics and Sato fifth.

Michelle Kwan, 13, represented the United States. With a steady free program, she placed eighth in the free skating and eighth overall, moving up from 11th after the technical program. (AP, AFP)



Surya Bonaly taking off silver medal: "It's not right."

Norman Flawless at Players

The Associated Press
PONTE VEDRA, Florida—Greg Norman has the best players in the world talking about asking for strokes.

Playing flawless golf—no bogeys in 54 holes—Norman finished three rounds at the Players Championship 19 under par, four strokes ahead of his nearest competitor, Fuzzy Zoeller.

"Give me a 10-shot handicap and I'll have a shot at him," Zoeller said. Virtually no one else in the toughest field of the year has a shot.

Norman, who was among 72 players stranded on the course by darkness after a lengthy rain delay Friday, came back at 7:30 A.M. Saturday and birdied 3 of 8 holes to finish off a round of 67 and a course record 130 for 36 holes.

At that point, he held a 3-shot lead over Zoeller. But there was more to come.

After a brief lunch break, Norman returned to carve another 67 out of the pines and lakes

and sand of Sawgrass, finishing up at 6 P.M. "I just hope it goes another 18," Norman said of his brilliant play.

The British Open champion completed three rounds at 197, 19 under par and a record on the home course for the PGA Tour. He only needs a final round of par 72 to break the 72-hole scoring record of 18 under par set last year by Nick Price.

Norman opened the annual championship of golf's touring pros with a 9-under-par 63 and has made virtually no mistakes. When he has erred, he has recovered. Norman's bogey-free streak now stretches back through 80 holes.

Only Zoeller, who had a third round 68 and a 201 total, remained within reach going into Sunday's final round of the chase for a \$450,000 first prize.

Jeff Maggert, with a 69, was a distant third at 203. Nick Faldo, with a 68, and Davis Love III, with a 70, were tied at 204 and were the only others within shot of the runaway leader.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	Pct.	GB
New York	.48	7 1/2
Orlando	.47	27
Atlanta	.46	31
New Jersey	.44	33
Philadelphia	.42	34
Washington	.39	37

Central Division

Atlanta	.48	7 1/2
Chicago	.46	27
Cleveland	.44	31
Indiana	.42	33
Charlotte	.40	34
Detroit	.38	37
Milwaukee	.36	39

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	Pct.	GB
Houston	.48	7 1/2
San Antonio	.46	27
Utah	.44	31
Phoenix	.42	33
Portland	.40	34
Los Angeles	.38	37
Memphis	.36	39

Pacific Division

Seattle	.48	7 1/2
Portland	.46	27
Golden State	.44	31
L.A. Lakers	.42	33
L.A. Clippers	.40	34
Sacramento	.38	37
Phoenix	.36	39

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

NHL Standings

Atlantic Division	Pct.	GB
New York	.48	7 1/2
Orlando	.46	27
Atlanta	.44	31
Washington	.42	33
Philadelphia	.40	34
Charlotte	.38	37
Detroit	.36	39

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	Pct.	GB
Houston	.48	7 1/2
San Antonio	.46	27
Utah	.44	31
Phoenix	.42	33
Portland	.40	34
Los Angeles	.38	37
Memphis	.36	39

Pacific Division

Seattle	.48	7 1/2
Portland	.46	27
Golden State	.44	31
L.A. Lakers	.42	33
L.A. Clippers	.40	34
Sacramento	.38	37
Phoenix	.36	39

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

Baseball	Score
Atlanta	95-87
San Francisco	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
San Diego	95-87
Colorado	95-87
Arizona	95-87
San Jose	95-87
Oakland	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
San Francisco	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
San Diego	95-87
Colorado	95-87
Arizona	95-87
San Jose	95-87
Oakland	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

DAVIS CUP

Group 1, First Round	Score
Germany	95-87
Austria	95-87
Switzerland	95-87
France	95-87
Italy	95-87
Spain	95-87
Belgium	95-87
Netherlands	95-87
Sweden	95-87
Denmark	95-87
Finland	95-87
Czech Republic	95-87
Slovakia	95-87
Poland	95-87
Ukraine	95-87
Belarus	95-87
Latvia	95-87
Lithuania	95-87
Estonia	95-87
Latvia	95-87
Lithuania	95-87
Estonia	95-87

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

ASIA-OCEANIA ZONE

Group 1, First Round	Score
Japan	95-87
South Korea	95-87
Taiwan	95-87
China	95-87
India	95-87
Pakistan	95-87
Bangladesh	95-87
Sri Lanka	95-87
Malaysia	95-87
Singapore	95-87
Thailand	95-87
Philippines	95-87
Indonesia	95-87
Maldives	95-87
Brunei	95-87
Myanmar	95-87
Laos	95-87
Cambodia	95-87
Vietnam	95-87
Timor	95-87
East Timor	95-87

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87
Detroit	95-87
Milwaukee	95-87
Houston	95-87
San Antonio	95-87
Utah	95-87
Phoenix	95-87
Portland	95-87
Los Angeles	95-87
Memphis	95-87
Seattle	95-87
Portland	95-87
Golden State	95-87
L.A. Lakers	95-87
L.A. Clippers	95-87
Sacramento	95-87
Phoenix	95-87

EUROPEAN ZONE

Group 1, First Round	Score
Germany	95-87
Austria	95-87
Switzerland	95-87
France	95-87
Italy	95-87
Spain	95-87
Belgium	95-87
Netherlands	95-87
Sweden	95-87
Denmark	95-87
Finland	95-87
Czech Republic	95-87
Slovakia	95-87
Poland	95-87
Ukraine	95-87
Belarus	95-87
Latvia	95-87
Lithuania	95-87
Estonia	95-87
Latvia	95-87
Lithuania	95-87
Estonia	95-87

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	95-87
New Jersey	95-87
Orlando	95-87
Atlanta	95-87
Washington	95-87
Philadelphia	95-87
Charlotte	95-87

MONDAY SPORTS

Schumacher Wins Prix As Senna Spins Out

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Michael Schumacher fought off Ayrton Senna to win the Brazilian Grand Prix on Sunday, with the Brazilian abandoning the battle after spinning out in a curve with 15 laps remaining.

Schumacher completed the 71 laps around the 4.325-kilometer (2.678-mile) Interlagos circuit in 1:35:38.759, averaging 192.6 kilometers per hour (119.7 mph) and beating Damon Hill, of England, by a full lap.

"There's nothing better than winning not by luck, but by fighting," the 25-year-old German said after earning his third Formula One victory.

Senna, the pre-race favorite in the world champion Williams-Renault car, locked himself in the team's motor home and refused to speak to reporters.

Hill carried the Williams-Renault banner to podium, standing with Jean Alesi, of France, who finished third in his Ferrari.

"I thought I could catch Senna, but it would have meant risking a fatal accident," said Alesi, turned in a strong performance despite racing in his backup car.

Brazil's Rubens Barrichello was fourth in his Jordan-Hart, with Japan's Ukyo Katayama in a Tyrrell-Yamaha fifth and Austria's Karl Wendlinger in a Sauber-Mercedes sixth.

The anticipated duel between Senna, a three-time world champion, and Schumacher, the up-and-coming wunderkind, lived up to expectations. The two dominated time trials, filling the front row.

Senna took the lead at the start, while Schumacher dropped to third on the start behind Alesi. Schumacher got past Alesi in the 21st lap and set out in pursuit of Senna.

By the 19th lap, Schumacher was less than a second behind.

Two laps later, both drivers went to the pits for fuel and new tires. Benetton appeared to adjust better to new rules this year requiring mid-race refueling, and sent Schumacher back on to the track first.

The German driver quickly opened on Senna and put a hit on Hill.

After a second pit stop, the Brazilian began a last-ditch pursuit and cut the gap to five seconds. It ended on the 56th lap when he went into a curve too fast, spun out and abandoned the race.

As Schumacher passed the pits, a team member held out a sign reading "Senna out," and the driver relaxed.

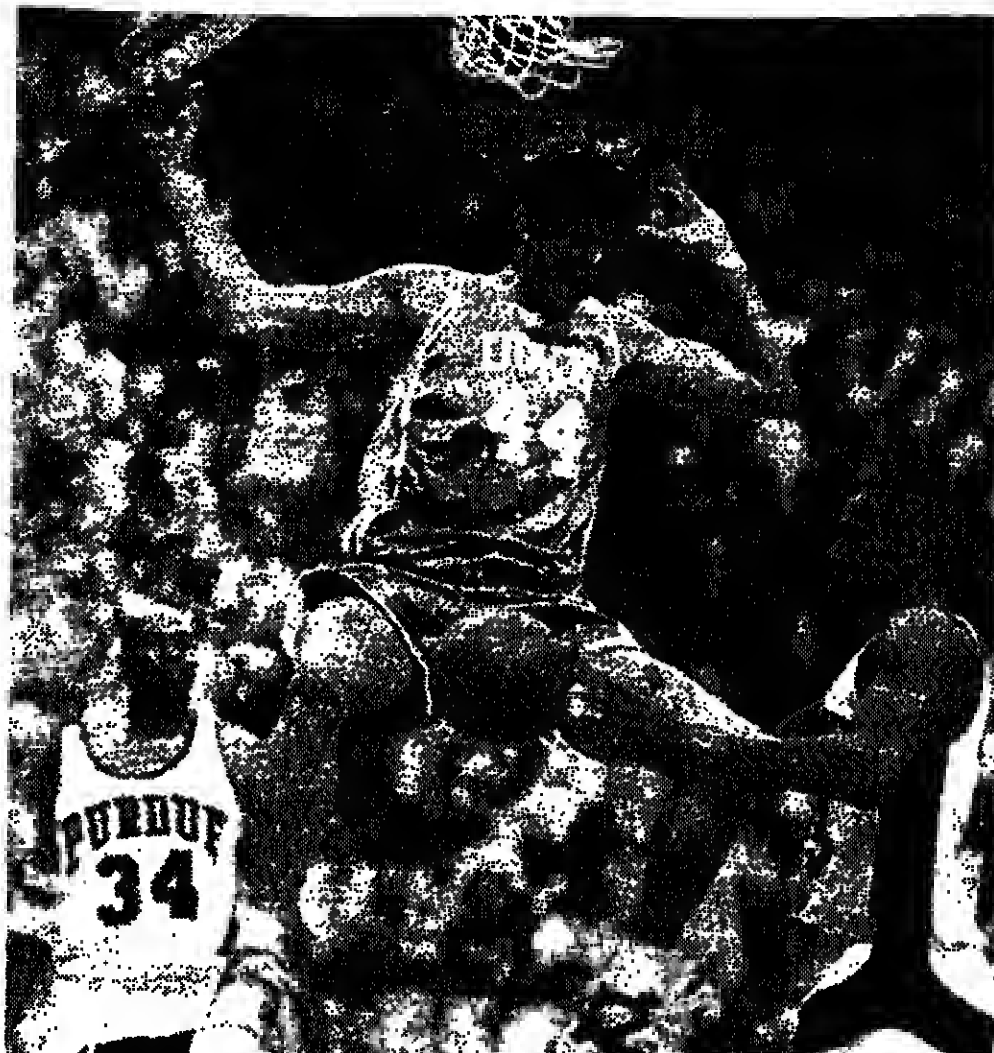
"I thought, 'Now I can take it easy. I don't have to push the car or take any risks,'" Schumacher said.

The next race is the Pacific Grand Prix at the Aida circuit in Okayama, Japan, on April 17.

A spectacular accident nearly stopped the Brazilian race on the 34th lap.

Eddie Irvine and rookie Jos Verstappen both dived inside to pass Eric Bernard's Ligier. As they went three abreast, Irvine bumped Verstappen onto the grass. The Dutch driver spun sideways, flipped over Irvine's Jordan-Hart, and they both smashed into Martin Brundle's McLaren-Peugeot.

Brundle was hit in the head by a wheel but was not seriously hurt.



Cherokee Parks and Duke were riding high as they blew by Purdue and into the NCAA semifinals.

Duke Shuts Down Purdue

The Associated Press

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — When the statistics show Purdue's leading scorer was Matt Waddell, you know the Boilermakers had a rough day.

Duke shut down All-American Glenn Robinson on Saturday, holding the country's leading scorer to a season-low 13 points. The Blue Devils also contained Cuonzo Martin, Purdue's second most reliable offensive weapon, limiting him to 12 points.

Waddell scored 16 points, but it wasn't enough for the Boilermakers, who lost to Duke 69-60 in the Southeast Regional final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. Duke will face Florida next week at the Final Four in Charlotte, North Carolina.

"Their defense did a great job on Glenn and all our kids," said Gene Keady, the coach of Purdue. "We played good defense, but theirs was just a little bit better."

Robinson averaged 30 points a game in the regular season and was averaging 36 in the tournament. Martin was averaging 20 in the tournament and had 29 Thursday night against Kansas.

But the Blue Devils denied Robinson and Martin the ball whenever they could and harassed them relentlessly the rest of the time.

The result was a 6-for-22 shooting day for Robinson and a 5-for-14 performance by Martin.

Purdue led 27-17 in the first half. But over the next three minutes, the Boilermakers were whistled for six fouls and hit with a technical as Duke scored 11 straight points.

"We thought halfway into the first half we had a shot at taking control of the game, but that's not the way it was," Keady said.

"We had a 10-point lead and all of a sudden the bottom kind of falls out," he said. "You'd like to get some calls go your way, but that didn't happen. You have to make something positive happen, and we didn't do that."

Keady said the fouls "certainly killed whatever momentum we had. They thought they were fouls, so they called them fouls. We didn't think they were, but that's basketball for you. Life goes on."

The game was tied at halftime, but Duke scored the first seven points after intermission and the Boilermakers never caught up.

"They didn't really change anything. I just think they took it up another level and we weren't ready for it," Waddell said.

Duke's Grant Hill, who guarded Robinson most of the time, picked up his fourth foul with 9:54 left and the Blue Devils five points ahead.

Eight seconds after Hill sat down, Robinson scored a basket. But he didn't score another point during the six minutes Hill was on the bench, and Duke increased its lead to six.

"We were trying to get the ball to Glenn, but they were doing a good job keeping it away from him," Keady said. "I don't think we stayed spread like we should have and made hard cuts, because they did a good job overplaying him."

Robinson said he had hoped not to have a bad game in the tournament.

"As far as we went, though, I'm not ashamed at all," he said.

Florida Puts Away Boston College To Advance to NCAA Final Four

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Florida is no longer just a football state.

Craig Brown hit 3-pointers on three consecutive possessions to break open a close game, and the Florida Gators earned their first trip to the NCAA Final Four by beating Boston College, 74-66, on Sunday.

The third-seeded Gators (29-7), champions of the East regional, will play Southeast regional champion Duke (27-5) in Saturday's semifinals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Boston College, which at No. 9 was the lowest seed remaining in the tournament, finished 23-11.

Basketball has always taken a back seat to football in Florida, partly because the Gators had made only three previous NCAA tournament appearances. Just four years ago they were 7-21, but the Gators had a partisan sellout crowd roaring Sunday at Miami Arena.

Brown's big baskets turned a 56-53 deficit into a 62-56 lead with 3:50 remaining. The turnaround marked the 15th and final lead change.

Boston College squandered chances to close the deficit. The Eagles missed four free throws in the final 3:24 and committed three turnovers in the last minute.

Brown led Florida with 21 points. Andrew DeClercq added 16 points and 13 rebounds.

Bill Curley scored 20 and Howard Easley 19 for the Eagles, who shot just 38 percent.

Gerrod Agram's steal and breakaway dunk gave Boston College its biggest lead, 51-45, with 11:27 remaining. The Eagles scored only three field goals the rest of the way.

Florida scored the next eight points, taking a 55-51 lead on Jason Anderson's fast-break layup. Boston College tied the game at 53 on two free throws by Danya Abrams, ending a five-and-a-half-minute scoring drought.

Curley's 3-point goal gave the Eagles a 56-53 lead before Brown put Florida in front to stay.

Boston College missed 11 of 15 3-point attempts after sinking 22-3 in back-to-back victories over North Carolina and Indiana. Malcolm Huckaby was 0-for-4 on

3-pointers and scored just one point, 9.5 below his average.

Huckaby was among four four-year starters who played their final game for Boston College.

Free-throw shooting kept the Eagles in the game. In the first 32 minutes they outscored the Gators 13-1 at the line.

Florida, co-champion of the Southeastern Conference, held a 35-33 halftime lead, thanks in part to 12 points from DeClercq, who quickly surpassed his season average of 8.5 per game.

The Gators and Eagles reached Sunday's regional with surprising victories over Connecticut and Indiana in Friday night's semifinals at Miami Arena.

Florida beat UConn 69-60 in overtime, despite shooting only 37 percent from the field. Boston College put Indiana away 77-68 by

outscored the Hoosiers 10-0 in the final two minutes.

Craig Brown and Dan Cross each scored 17 points and Dametri Hill had 15 for Florida, which trailed 44-34 six minutes into the second half. But UConn made only two field goals in the last 14 minutes of regulation and was limited to just one — Doron Sheffer's uncontested layup with 15.6 seconds remaining — in overtime.

UConn All-American Donyell Marshall had a chance to win the game with 3.4 seconds left in regulation and missed two free throws. He finished with 16 points and 13 rebounds, but disappeared from the Huskies offense when the team needed him most.

"Donyell's such a great player," Kruger said. "If there was an unfortunate thing about this ball game, it's what he experienced at the end."

On paper, UConn's path to the Final Four figured to be easier after Boston College upset top seed North Carolina last weekend. Florida, however, has flourished in the role of underdog all season.

UConn's coach, Jim Calhoun, said it would be unfair to blame the loss on Marshall missing the free throws or his inability to pick up the offense while the Huskies were being outscored.

"Donyell Marshall is a large reason we won 29 basketball games," Calhoun said. "Donyell Marshall has made a lot of shots for us."

Boston College advanced to its first regional final since 1982. The Eagles blew a 14-point lead and fell behind 64-59 before finishing with an 18-4 run against a slower Indiana team that was overwhelmed by Boston College's quickness and outscored 13-4 from the foul line.

Arizona Eliminates Missouri

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — It was over at the opening jump. Arizona's ball, Arizona's game.

The Wildcats never had any doubt they would tear apart Missouri, and if that sounds presumptuous, their 92-72 victory in the National Collegiate Athletic Association West final Saturday justified that faith and will carry them to Charlotte, North Carolina, next week for the national semifinals against either Arkansas or Michigan.

Damon Stoudamire, Khalid Reeves and Reggie Geary, arguably the best backcourt in the country, shredded Missouri from the outside, inside and on defense. Asked when they knew the game really was over, Geary didn't hesitate a second: "Tip-off," he said with a smile. "I looked at our eyes, and I saw our confidence."

The Wildcats also looked at Missouri's slow legs and wide bodies and realized how they could win.

"Missouri is a team that we thought didn't get back well on defense," said Stoudamire, perhaps the best little man in college basketball at 5 feet, 10 inches. He scored 27 points, grabbed 10 rebounds and had four assists.

"We felt if we got the rebounds, we could push them on the break," he said.

All of Missouri's size and strength meant nothing when Stoudamire sank his first four 3-pointers. Missouri couldn't stop Reeves from slashing through the middle for most of his 26 points, and it couldn't do anything about the clever passing of Geary, who scored 14 points and had five assists.

But more than putting on an offensive show, the three guards pestered No. 5 Missouri to death on defense, swiping balls, denying shots, getting in the way of drives and sneaking in for rebounds.

Arizona, ranked No. 9 and coming off two straight years of first-round losses in the NCAA tournament, is 29-5 but has gotten little respect this season. That will change if Stoudamire, Reeves and Geary keep playing the way they did against Missouri (28-4), the Big Eight champion.

"We knew we had that burden," Stoudamire said about Arizona's previous early exits from the tournament. "But we knew if we got past that first game we'd be dangerous."

This was the most satisfying of victories for a team that had been pummeled by critics.

"We knew the sky was the limit

this year," Geary said. "But the Final Four is not a pleasant trip. We're not going to be happy just by being there. We're looking to be playing Monday in the championship game."

Stoudamire, the smallest man on the court, scored 18 points in the first half to take Arizona to a 48-34 lead. The Wildcats broke it open with a 15-5 run in just over three minutes that put them ahead 40-27.

Missouri got as close as eight points twice in the second half, the second time at 58-50, but Arizona blew the Tigers away with a 13-3 run that made it 71-37 with 7:25 left. At that juncture, Missouri's 6-foot-9-inch center, Jevon Crudup, fouled out after scoring 14 points, and the game was all but over.

Guard Melvin Booker, Big Eight player of the year, also was held to 14.

Arizona beat Missouri from the field, shooting 54 percent to the Tigers' 36 percent, and from the free throw line, with 33-for-41 shooting compared with Missouri's 7-for-15. That 26-point difference on free throws, largely because Missouri couldn't help but foul Arizona's quick, hard-driving guards, was greater than the margin of victory.

In Midwest, Top Seeds Advance

The Associated Press

DALLAS — The seedings in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament finally held true to form in the Midwest regional.

No. 1 seed Arkansas and No. 3 seed Michigan were to play in the final Sunday night, having ended surprising tournament runs by Tulsa and Maryland, respectively.

Arkansas had its way inside and outside Friday against 12th-seeded Tulsa, winning 103-84 behind the play of Corliss Williamson, Clint McDaniels and Scotty Thurman.

Michigan got another strong game from Juwan Howard to beat the 10th-seeded Terrapins, 78-71, and move within one game of its third straight Final Four.

Tulsa (23-8) used excellent outside shooting to beat UCLA and Oklahoma State in the first two games of the Midwest Regional. But then the shooting touch abandoned the Golden Hurricane, which hit only 35 percent.

At the other end of the floor, Arkansas was shooting a season-high 66 percent, including 72 percent in the second half. Williamson and Thurman scored 21 points apiece, and McDaniels came off the bench to tie his career high with 19.

Coach Nolan Richardson said his team (28-3) played "an exceptional game," but also said the Razorbacks could play even better.

"Some of our kids haven't scratched the surface of how good they can become," he said.

Tulsa started the game making four of its first eight shots. Then the Golden Hurricane missed eight straight and Arkansas grabbed a 12-point lead. Tulsa would get no closer than eight the rest of the way.

Michigan's Howard continued his outstanding tournament play, scoring 24 points and grabbing 11 rebounds before fouling out with 2:49 remaining. Howard also did a good job on freshman Joe Smith, who had just two points at halftime and finished with 12.

Maryland (18-12) trailed by only 5 points in the second half, but then Howard took over. He converted a three-point play to start an 18-6 run during which he scored 11.

Michigan (24-7) went on to lead by as many as 21 with just under 9 minutes left. Maryland fought back and twice got within six in the final minute, but would get no closer.

"We had about 23 or 24 minutes where we played exceptionally well," said Steve Fisher, Michigan's coach. "The last seven or eight minutes of the first half and the first 15 minutes of the second, we did what we needed to do to be successful."

The rest of the time, he said, the Wolverines played poorly.



Magic Johnson, the coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, talking with players after his first practice.

Magic Has Lakers Sweating

By Rick Weinberg

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Lakers' first practice under head coach Magic Johnson was so long that "I feel I aged a year," said James Edwards, a veteran center.

Center Vlade Divac said, "I feel like I just played two overtimes. I'm going home to sleep."

Johnson's first practice ran 3 hours 20 minutes on Saturday — by far the longest Lakers practice this season. He was to make his debut on Sunday night against the Milwaukee Bucks at a sold-out Forum in Inglewood, California.

"It was easily our hardest — and most intense — practice of the season," said forward George Lynch. "The man means business."

The practice — watched by nearly 50 journalists — featured full-court layup drills, fast-break sprints and an abundance of teaching by Johnson, the former Lakers superstar who retired from the Na-

tional Basketball Association after learning he carried the virus that causes AIDS.

At times, Johnson worked his players so hard that Bill Bertka, an assistant coach, had to remind him that they were playing a game on Sunday. "Riley will get a laugh out of that," said Bertka, referring to Knicks' Coach Pat Riley, Johnson's former Lakers coach who is known for his tortuous practices.

Johnson said he wished he could have run the players more but that he backed off because they were not in top condition. He said he did not mean that as criticism of the man he replaced, Randy Pfund.

But he added: "I wish I had more time," referring to the 16 games the Lakers have left in the regular season. "I almost told them I wished I had them in training camp to get them into shape."

Because he does not consider the Lakers to be in condition, Johnson said he could not expect them to

play the kind of defense he preferred. "But we'll be up on the ball and we'll pressure the ball," he said. "You won't see us laid back defensively."

Johnson said he would not change the starting lineup — "not yet at least" — or the offense because it was so late in the season.

He installed just one play for Sunday night, but said he wanted his team "to work the ball inside, then outside."

"We're shooting 44 percent," he added. "Why? Because we're shooting all jump shots."

Johnson met with the players for the first time on Friday for an hour in the locker room, where he warned them about Saturday's long practice. When Johnson spoke, several players said, there was an aura.

"It was like when Dean Smith spoke," said Lynch, referring to his college coach in North Carolina. "Magic's a powerful person, a legend. He'll turn things around here."

Cambridge Beats Oxford by 6½ Lengths

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A stronger, more experienced Cambridge crew, with two German world champions in its boat, took the lead on the first bend and rowed to a 6½-length victory in the 140th Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

Cambridge, seeking to end nearly two decades of Oxford domination in the race, won Saturday for the second consecutive year. It leads the overall series 71 to 68, with one dead heat.

"It was a good performance by the guys," said Jon Bernstein, the American captain for Cambridge who was rowing in his second Boat Race. "It's a great day for Cambridge. It's been a long time in coming."

Cambridge took the lead early despite rowing in the outside lane around the first bend on the 4½-mile S-shaped course up the Thames River. Oxford

won the toss and chose the inside lane to gain some quick momentum, but fell behind after only a few strokes.

Cambridge led by one full length after one minute, passing the one-mile post with a five-second advantage. Oxford never threatened.

The winning margin was three lengths bigger than in last year's victory. The winning time, 18 minutes, 9 seconds, was well off the record for the event due to choppy conditions on an otherwise perfect, sunny day. Oxford clocked 18:29.

The Cambridge crew included four rowers and the coxswain from the team that upset heavy favorite Oxford last year. The crew also included Peter Hölzenbein and Thorsten Streppelhoff, World and Olympic medalists from Germany.

The Oxford crew featured only three Boat Race veterans, including Joe Michels, who became the first American to row in the event four times.

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Switzerland	6,000	3,500	1,800
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Herald Tribune

Bringing the Flavor of Brazil to Japan

By Andrea Fornes

TOKYO—When Lisa Ono began to sing at the Blue Note here, the Japanese audience was not fully prepared. On stage, she saw a 31-year-old Japanese singer, guitar rested across her legs. But what they heard were sensual renditions of bossa nova melodies in flawless Portuguese.

Lisa Ono is part Brazil, where she was born, and part Japan, where she has lived since age 10. Yet, while not fully at home in either country, her music whips lessons of the nearly negligent lifestyle of Brazil that is unobtainable in Japanese society.

"Thanks to the recession, Japanese will accept a lot from Brazilians," she said. "They have to learn how to

Tastemakers

An occasional series about people for whom style is a way of life

enjoy life, because everything here is so square and preordained. Through my music I can show them another side of life. As one of my songs says, 'My house is always open. There is beer and no luxury. But certainly nothing will be missing.'"

Ono feels that the Japanese are becoming more receptive to things Brazilian. The stars of Japan's new professional soccer league are mostly Brazilian, and the recession has given the Japanese the task of figuring out how to spend a growing amount of free time with a declining amount of money. "Brazilian music conjures up visions of freedom," she says.

Lisa Ono was born to Japanese parents in São Paulo, the country's richest and biggest city. Like many other nisei, or second-generation Japanese, she spoke Japanese at home and Portuguese everywhere else. Ono doesn't remember why the family emigrated. "Perhaps it was because Brazil was the only country open to immigrants at the time. My father also might have wanted to discover a different world."

In the 1960s, her father, Toshio Ono, owned a bossa nova and jazz spot called Ichiban, or "number one" in Japanese. When Lisa was 3 years old, he began to take her to rehearsals at the club. Several years later, she realized that instead of studying piano she would rather become a singer.

She moved with her family back to Japan in 1972. Her father opened Saci Perere, a traditional Brazilian restaurant with live music, which remains a popular hangout in the busy Yotsuya district. Ono, who had kept up her Portuguese by listening and singing Brazilian songs, made her vocal debut there when she was 15.

"I was accepted at Saci Perere because it was a typical restaurant where people expected to eat Brazilian food and hear Brazilian music," she says. Exposure at the restaurant led to gigs at jazz clubs, but often she was asked to sing in English.

"The owners said they preferred 'authentic' Portuguese from a Brazilian. They didn't consider me one," Ono describes herself as half Japanese and half Brazilian, switching between the two extremes according to the audience.

To market herself better in Japan, Ono took the advice of her husband, Hélio Celso Suarez, and focused her



Lisa Ono says Japanese "have to learn how to enjoy life, because everything here is so square and preordained."

repertoire on the most obvious bossa nova tunes such as "Garota de Ipanema," "Manhã de Carnaval" and "Samba de Uma Nota Só." Her performances also included old sambas, popular Brazilian songs and a growing number of her own compositions.

Her big break came in 1989, when she released her first single, "You're So Unique." Her first album, "Catupiry," came out a few months later. She also was featured singing in a wine commercial on television. Since then, Ono has released six CDs in Japan. Two of them, "Nana" and "Menina," won Japan's Gold Disc Award in the jazz and fusion category. She also is coordinating a series of recordings for release here by Brazilian stars, including Carlos Lyra and the Quarteto em Cy.

Ono has never considered trying to make a name for herself in Brazil. Comfortably established in Japan, she has had little desire to struggle anew in her native country, where few artists survive without an outside source of income.

Yet she travels to Brazil whenever she records. "If I'm

making Brazilian music I must go there to do research and work with Brazilian musicians." She is in Brazil now recording her next CD, which will be released in Japan this June on BMG. Her first Brazilian release, a compilation, is due next month.

"Brazilians don't listen to their own music anymore. Instead, it's consumed abroad," she said, adding that there were but a handful of female vocalists interpreting bossa nova as Astrud Gilberto and the late Nara Leão did until several years ago. Last year, she expanded her audience with a performance at the Ballroom in New York, although half the crowd was Japanese.

The Japanese listening to her at the Blue Note may be more receptive to bossa nova than Brazilians, but here Ono must explain the lyrics in Japanese before singing. She also has to take pains to instruct them to slow down and enter the music's mood.

Andrea Fornes is a Tokyo-based journalist.

LANGUAGE

Throw-Offs and Whitewater Lingo

By William Safire

WASHINGTON— "All of us got hired here to work for the American people," President Clinton told reporters who were hounding him about charges by Republican leaders in regard to the Whitewater affair, "not to throw off on each other."

Lexicographic javerts have homed in on the South Midland regionalism. The Oxford English Dictionary doesn't have *throw off* in the Clintonian sense, but the English Dialect Dictionary, by Joseph Wright, published in 1905, has this Dorsetshire usage from before the turn of the century: "Vols be thrown off" 'bout it. Vather made vin 'bout it at tea-time." The contextual meaning: "to make fun of."

Mark Twain used it in his 1876 novel, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," when Tom tells Huckleberry Finn in Chapter 25: "But I bet you I ain't going to throw off on di'monds."

The phrase is in steady current use; Joan Hall at the Dictionary of American Regional English notes that DARE defines it as "to say uncomplimentary things about somebody," as in a tape of a Georgian: "Some of 'em thought I was throwin' off on the bus driver, but I didn't mean that."

The standard English synonyms are "disparage, denigrate, belittle," a slang variation is "dump on."

Clinton's usage was colorful, appropriate, and timely; he can expect political partisans, as well as those who goos hung up on ethical standards, to be thrown off on him for years.

To lovers of political discourse, the Watergate era was the Golden Age of Political Coinage. Never have so many memorable phrases been enshrined in our language in such a short period: The Big Enchilada at CREP led the cover-up, as the hardball and dirty tricks played on those on the enemies list created a firestorm after the Saturday Night Massacre; the trail of the plumb line led to a smoking gun that no stone-throwing or limited modified hand or claim of executive privilege or deep-siding of evidence could contain, and the administration was left twisting slowly, slowly in the wind.

Will Whitewatergate be able to rise to such heights of original metaphor? I don't want to throw off on the new crowd, but most of the terminology today is derivative. Some usages bear watching.

Clinton rejected any Watergate analogy, "except any hysteria that they can gin up around it." This is no reference to gin, the alcoholic beverage, but is a shortening of *gin up*, which Farmer and Henley reported a century ago meant "to make things lively or hum."

Few words have root as a root, but *gin* is from the Sanskrit word for "antler-shape root." Some engineers dispute this etymology of *gin up*, claiming its origin was a location of workers at Eli Whitney's 19th-century cotton-picking engine, or cotton gin, but the *gin* origin is reinforced by the memories of some of my correspondents who recall placing a piece of the root under a horse's tail to make the animal more sprightly at shows.

Cover-up: Clinton brides at that word. (I bride, too, at its hyphenation; can't we gin up some hysteria to drop the hyphen?) To dissociate himself from Watergate memories, Clinton said: "We're not cover-

ing up or anything; we are opening up." Used loosely, the noun *cover-up* means "an action to conceal a mistake," used with more intensity, the word means "obstruction of justice," a federal crime. The word appeared in a Raymond Chandler story in a 1935 Black Mask mystery magazine; it entered the lexicon of political scandal in a 1968 recording made by the financier Louis Wolfson of a conversation with Abe Fortas, in which the Supreme Court justice said: "Your giving me, and my accepting, the foundation post was nothing but a cover-up."

When the president heard *cover-up* in a question, he cautioned: "Be careful how you use language." In this matter, close listeners can tell how careful he is being. He uses *credible* as a modifier in protestations of no wrongdoing: "There is no credible evidence and no credible charge that I violated any criminal or civil federal law eight or nine years ago when most of these facts that are being bandied around are discussed." Note, also, the use of *federal* in that sentence.

Firewall: In his New York Times column, Frank Rich wryly asked: "Firestorm meets stone-throwing." "We have literally erected a firewall," the president said after the firestorm about tip-offs to White House aides from regulatory officials caused initial stone-throwing at the White House, "between the White House and other regulatory agencies." The "wall of separation" has long been a trope to describe the American relationship between church and state, and the metaphor gains emphasis by being able to resist fire. (The Clinton use of *literally* in this case was mistaken, unless carpenters and plasterers have been brought in; he meant *figuratively*.)

And what of *whitewater* itself? The unsuccessful real estate company adopted as its name a term first used in 1595 by William Harrison, an English topographer, describing the swollen torrents of a river, denied its direct course: "The water must of necessity swell with the white waters which run down from the land."

The picture of a couple in a raft or canoe that runs perilously through breakers and rapids, nearing precipitous falls, has been seized on by cartoonists and illustrators of magazine covers. "White Water" is also the name of a man's cologne and after-shave from Revlon, James Conroy, a senior vice president at Revlon, points out. "Its name, crafted more than a year ago, had nothing to do with the political situation, but reflects its refreshing, casual, outdoor scent." Perfect Father's Day gift for a sweating White House aide.

Whitewatergate, a natural coinage, is too long to fit in a headline; the *Whitewater scandal* seems excessively critical, at least for now. That leaves us with a neutral borrowing from the French, who last century dealt with *l'affaire Dreyfus*, and most reporters are now calling the Clintons' latest time of troubles the *Whitewater affair*.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Algeria	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Austria	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Belgium	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Denmark	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
France	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Germany	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Greece	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Ireland	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Italy	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Japan	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Norway	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Poland	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Portugal	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Spain	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Sweden	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Switzerland	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
U.K.	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
U.S.A.	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10

Asia

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Bangkok	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21
Beijing	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8
Calcutta	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21
Chongqing	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8
Hong Kong	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21
Kobe	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8
London	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Manila	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21
Osaka	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8
Seoul	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8
Singapore	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21	32/36	26/21	33/31	26/21
Tokyo	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8
Yokohama	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8	18/21	12/8

North America

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Alaska	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Canada	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Central	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
East	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Florida	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Georgia	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Illinois	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Indiana	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Iowa	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Kansas	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Michigan	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Minnesota	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Missouri	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Montana	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Nebraska	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Nevada	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
New York	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
North Carolina	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Ohio	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Oklahoma	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Oregon	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Pennsylvania	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Rhode Island	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
South Carolina	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Texas	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Vermont	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Virginia	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Washington	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
West Virginia	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Wisconsin	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Wyoming	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10

Latin America

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Brazil	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Colombia	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Cuba	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Ecuador	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
El Salvador	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Guatemala	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Honduras	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Mexico	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Nicaragua	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Panama	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Paraguay	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Peru	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Uruguay	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10
Venezuela	12/15	22/23	12/10	12/10	16/18	22/23	12/10	12/10

Legend: S-bunny, P-poorly cloudy, C-cloudy, S-shower, L-light rain, M-mid rain, H-heavy rain, W-wind, H-High, L-Low, W-Wind. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Artistic skill
- Card game also called seven
- Holed out in two under par
- Warmed
- English essayist Richard
- Burglar
- Cools, as coffee
- Pumpkin eater of rhyme
- Summer drink